BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] *SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1822.* [*NUMBER 1541.*

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following paragraphs of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 6th of June 1821.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Public Department dated the 6th of June 1821.

PARA. 22d *** We are desirous that it may be made known to our servants that the practice to which, in several instances, individuals have resorted, of coming to England to appeal to us from the decisions of our local Governments, is highly disapproved of by us, and will by no means tend to advance the objects of those who may in future adopt so irregular a course.

(43 a 47) Measures adopted for carrying into effect Court's Orders respecting the residence of unlicens d persons in India.

5ed. We very much approve of the prompt attention which was paid to our Orders of the 28th April 1819, as reported in the paragraphs now under reply, and we trust that you have carried your determination into execution, of sending to England all Europeans found residing within the Territories subject to your Presidency without License, who shall have omitted to comply with the requisition which you published, enjoining them to report themselves to the Magistrate of Police within 30 days from the date of publication.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
28th February 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Friday the 15th of this month, and continue for one week.

The sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT,
Act. Dep. Warehouse Keeper in Charge.

BOMBAY,
General Sale Room,
4th March 1822.

જાહેર-નામો

એવોજે-શરકાર-કંમપેનીનો-માલ-બનાત-તથા-ધાતુ-તથા-બીજી-જનશકે-તેની-વકરી-દર-મહીને-થાએછે-તે-વકરી આચ-મહીનામાં-તારીખ ૧૫ શુકરવાર ના-દીને-થાશે-તે-એક-કલાક-શુદી-તે વકરી-ચાલશે *

તે-વકરી-દર-દીને-બપોર-ની-ચાલુ-થતી-જશે—તા- ૪ મારચ-સંને ૧૮૨૨ અંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

श्री

भहीर भस
छेछीचे ष्रश्रर संछेनीच स
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छेईष ष छेस षठपडा ष्रछंतेदी
प्रगी चाहेष

दीप्रगी घर हीपष होषप्रछगी
चाछी छेईष ताजीछ ४ षछे ष
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A TRUE TRANSLATION.
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

BOMBAY CASTLE.

MARCH 8, 1822.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT: OPIUM.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following notification, issued by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, at Calcutta, under the authority of the Supreme Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the Duty payable under Regulation 16 of 1817 on the Importation of Opium manufactured out of the limits of this Presidency, will be remitted in favor of opium purchased at any of the sales held on the public account at Bombay, and consigned to this place for ultimate re-exportation, provided it is accompanied on its Landing with a Certificate from the Collector of Customs at Bombay signifying it to have been so purchased, and the chests in which it is packed are sealed both at the Top and the Bottom with the seal of that Officer in evidence of their Identity. The Certificate must state the name of the Vessel on which the Opium is shipped, that of her Commander, her colors, the name of the shipper, and of the Person or Persons to whom the Opium is consigned, the number of chests shipped under the certificate, the marks and numbers on each chest, the quantity of Opium contained in each, the date when the Opium was purchased from Government, and the Register number, and date of its shipment.

Any Opium brought from Bombay for which a certificate describing the above particulars is not produced at the Custom House with the application for it's importation, or which shall be found to differ in any respect from the particulars of it, or of the Vessel in which it was shipped as given in the certificate, or which shall not be sealed with the seal of the Collector of Customs at Bombay as above enjoined, is in either case to be charged with the duty of Customs prescribed by Regulation X. of 1817.

The Opium imported under such regular certificate must be lodged and continue in one of the godowns attached to the Custom House from the time of it's being landed until it is finally re-exported from Calcutta, and will become liable to the charge of duty in the event either of it's not being so lodged in the Custom House godown, or of it's being removed from thence, otherwise than for re-exportation, without the special permission of Government.

By Order of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, the 14th January 1822.
(Signed) H. SARGENT,
Secretary.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

FOR SALE

THE famous black Horse Ploughboy, the property of Captain James Norton of the ship Sarah, who brought him from the Cape of Good Hope. To be seen at Mr. Milburn's stables at Geergaum; for particulars of Sale apply at his office.

Bombay 7th March 1822.

BAXTER & CO.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On THURSDAY next,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Books, Beer, Wine and Spirits—also some Glassware, Cutlery, Lacquered ware, Gold and Silver Watches &c. Grand Vertical Piano.

B. & C. Have on Commission a Chariot with Horses and Harness complete, price Rupees 2,500.

Bombay 9th March 1822.

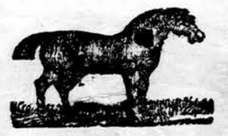
Messrs. BAXTER & CO.

HAVE much pleasure in communicating the receipt of a consignment from Mr. *Wm Moore* (late *Bicknel* and *Moore*) of a very superior assortment of Military Equipments to the latest Fashion, amongst which are very rich Gold and Silver acorn Epaulets as worn (and regulated) by his present Majesty, and Officers on the Staff; also a small Quantity of superfine Beaver Hats and Seal Skin Caps, for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children; Buck, Doe Skin, and Woodstock Gloves and Pantaloons.

Messrs, B. and Co. have also received per the George Home their Commission for Saddlery, which they are led to expect will prove very superior to the generality of Importations. It comprises a very general assortment of Chariot, Curricle, and Buggy Harness, with Military, Hunting, Racing, and side Saddles; Curricle, Tandem, Jockey, Hunting and Ladies Whips; Horse Clothing &c. &c. They have also received a small quantity of fine Sparkling Champaign, Cyder, Perry, Portwine, and Claret, Cognac Brandy, and Schedam Hollands, and fine old Jamaica Rum, from Harpers and Gledstanes; also some Hodgsons and Drawes Bottled Ale and Stout,

Messers B. & Co. beg to assure their Friends at outstations that their orders for the above articles shall be forwarded with all possible dispatch.

Bombay 6th March 1822.



YOUNG ARAB HORSES of HIGH CASTE, selected and recently imported by an Officer of the Army.

ALSO

A couple of ALDERNEY COWS, one with a Calf, will be exposed for Sale by Auction on Thursday next, if not previously disposed of. Further particulars will be given on application to Messrs. Baxter & Co.

Bombay 9th March 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 11th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,

SUNDRY Articles of Plate and Plated ware, amongst which are Silver Bowls, Muffineers, Spoons, Jugs &c.; & a few articles of furniture consisting of Sofa, Couch, Table, Chairs, a pair of China made Chest of Drawers with Bookcase, fit for the Cabin of any who may require such convenience on board Ship; and a small collection of valuable Books 1 vol. Horsburgh's directions, 6 Do. British Encyclopedia, 3 Do. Blair's Lectures, 9 Do. Shakspeare, 8 Do. Hume's England, 5 Do. Pindar's works, 3 Do. Chesterfield, Letters, 2 Do. Milburne's Oriental Commerce, 3 Do. Blair's Sermons, 2 Do. Elegant Extracts, 2 Do. Malham's Naval Gazetteer, and 1 Do. Goldsmith's Cabinet of Bonaparte, and several other Books; also a Medicine Chest & a variety other useful Articles &c. the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. On the same day will be sold a few Casks of Hodgson's rejected Beer, and few dozen Stone Bottles of Cyder, lately imported from England, fit for immediate use, on account of the shipper; & at 12 o'clock will be put up for sale a few Saddle Horses & Milk Goats, a Milch Cow with a Calf, likewise a second hand Buggy, with Harness and Palanquin.

Bombay 9th March 1822.

ARAB HORSES.

FACKERJEE BHEYERJEE has received by the last Ship from Bussorah, some ARAB HORSES, for Sale.

NO. 32 SANAPORE ROAD.

Bombay, 9th March 1822.

FOR SALE,

A BENGAL built Shigrampoe, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses, and Europe Harness. For particulars enquire of Messrs. BOYCE and Co.

Bombay, 8th March 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR

AT THEIR ROOMS.

On SATURDAY, 23D INSTANT

THE valuable Books, and Manuscripts, Wines, Plate, and a Saddle Horse;

The property of the late DR. TAYLOR.

N. B. The Books may be seen four days previous to the sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 9th March 1822.

FOR SALE

ON

COMMISSION

At Kemp[illegible] and Co's.

AN Elegant Service of Plated ware [illegible] under—consisting of the following Articles:

2 Soup Tureens with Ladles,
4 Sauce [illegible],
4 Curry Dishes .... ditto,
4 Warmers for ditto,
1 Handsome Tea Tray,
1 do. do. larger,
4 Pair of do. bottle stands,
1 Pair of Table Candlesticks,
1 do. with sockets for shades,
1 do. shades branches,
6 sockets, extra, fitted to the Glasses,
4 Handsome Ice Pails,

18 Dishes covers, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 22 Inches. 12 spare shades for Candlesticks.

The whole conveniently packed in two strong iron bound chests.

Bombay 9th March 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY the 11th Inst.

THE Household Property of Lieut. *William Campbell* deceased, late Superintendant of the Cadet Establishment, at the House lately occupied by him in Geergoum, near the Police Office. Consisting of Plate, Plated Ware, China and Queens Ware, Tables, Couches, Chairs &c.

N. B.—Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock

Bombay 6th March 1822.

Jahangheer

AND

Nowrojee Nasservanjee

BEG leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement, that Captain Telfer of the ship George Home, having put his Investment into their hands, they will retail it for ready money at Hormajee Bomanjee's Cotton Screws on Monday next the 11th instant.

The Investment consists of the following:

Hats, Gloves & Military Equipments from Bicknels and Moore,
Boots and Shoes, from Thos. Laidlaw,
Flannels, from N. D. Welch,
[redacted]
Claret, from G[illegible],
Port, from Harper & Bell,
Bottled Beer and Beer in casks, from Dunbar & Gilson,
Pickles, from Dickeson,
Cherry Brandy & preserved fruits, from Hoffman & Son,
Cheeses & Hams,
Pearl Barley,
Garden Seeds,
Clocks and Hunting Watches, from McCabe & Son,
Parmasan Cheese,
Musical Instruments, from Clementini & Co.

Bombay 9th March 1822.

LOTTERY

OF

B O O K S,

A few Tickets in the above Lottery consisting of Rees's Cyclopedia, the latest Edition ever imported to India, as well as several Copies of Sir Walter Scott's Works, Fielding's Works &c most superbly bound; may be had on application at "The British & Foreign Library" adjoining Mr. Anderson's Office.

Bombay, 2d March 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA

HAS FOR SALE

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

N E W

HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO

WINES

AND

L I Q U O R S,

Hodgson's Pale Ale.	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822

STOLEN

A Set of Box and Walnut Wood CHESSMEN, neatly turned, especially the Knights; also a Telescope &c. &c. Any Gentleman who may have purchased, or have offered to him for sale, such a set, is particularly requested to send them to Pestonjee Bhiccajee and Sons, who will pay all expences, and to endeavour to apprehend the person who offered or sold them, that the advertizer may prosecute accordingly.

N. B. The White Queen is lighter Wood.

Esplanade March 7th.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO very high cast ARAB MARES, with Fillies at their side. One, a [illegible], stands 15 hds. 1 Inc. and is in [illegible] to that celebrated English Horse Sor[illegible]er. The other, a Bay, stands 14 hds. [illegible]nc.

These Mares are well worth the attention of any person desirous of possessing very superior breeding Cattle,

For further particulars enquire at MR. HIGGS'S livery stables, where they are now standing.

Bombay 8th March 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT NOWROJEE HORMASJEE MOTTABHOY, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, having lately purchased of HORMUZJEE BHIMJEE, JAMSETJEE BHIMJEE and BOMANJEE BHIMJEE, sons, heirs and representatives of the late BHIMJEE SHAPOORJEE, deceased, a Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, situate within the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the street called Mahomed Suffee's street, at or near a place called *Ghunbow*, for the sum of Rupees five thousand and one hundred, any person or persons having any claim or demand, or being otherwise interested therein, he, she or they are hereby requested to make known the same to WILLIAM ASHBURNER MORGAN, Esq., Attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 4th day of March 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ઈમાંથી આપીએયને મારશી નવરોજી ફોરમજી મોટાતા જ શ્રી મુંબઈનો રેહેવાશી એ ઘણીએ મરનાર લીમજી શાપુરજીનાં છોકરાંઓ તથા વારશદાર નામે ફોરમજી લીમજી તથા બંમંતજી લીમજી પાશેથી ધેકર એક ઠા૦ ૫૧૦૦ એ વેચાતુ લીધુછે એ ધેકર શ્રી ફોટમાં મહમદ શરીનાં મોહોલામાં ધનબાવાનાં કુવા આગલછે—એ કુપર ફરએક લોક અગર લોકોનો દાવો અગર લેહેણું તથા જીજો ફરએક રીતનો દાવો પોચતો હો એતો તે ઘણીઓએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ નીમુદતમાં આવીને મીશતર વીલીઅમ આશબરનર મારગીન વકીલને જાહેર કરે—તેમારપછી એ દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી—તા૦ ૪ ઠી માર્ચ ૧૮૨૨ *

Notice is hereby given,

THAT *Fattimaboy*, widow of the late *Mahomed Soffee bin Abdull Gofoor*, hath bargained to sell her House situate without the Fort in Jamly street No. 66, unto *Abdull Cadier bin Fuzloodeen*, of Bombay, Mahomedan: any person or persons having claim on the same are hereby required to make the same known to the said *Abdull Cadier* within 14 days, otherwise they will precluded therein.

Bombay 9th March 1822.

Advertisement.

LIEUTENANT and Acting Adjutant J. CLARK, in charge of the 2d Battalion 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I., having taken charge of the effects of the late Captain MACFARLANE of that Corps, and sold the same by public outcry, has, after payment of servants' wages, regimental debts &c., and lodged the amount recovered, Eighteen hundred and thirteen rupees, one quarter and sixty seven reas (1813-1-67) in the Honorable Company's Treasury.

Baroda 3d March 1822.

Advertisement.

ADMINISTRATION with the will annexed, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay of the unadministered goods and effects of Colonel GEORGE ELLEWELLIN, late in the military service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay establishment, deceased, to RICHARD WOODHOUSE, Esq., Registrar for the time being of the said Court;—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 1st day of March 1822.

FRED. AYRTON

PROC[illegible]

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JOHN TAYLOR M. D., late a Surgeon in the [illegible] Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to WILLIAM ERSKINE of the same place, Esquire, one of the Executors therein named, all persons having Claims on the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to send in the same to the said Executor, and all those who stand indebted thereto, to make payment of their respective debts to him, without delay.

Bombay Feb. 27th 1822.

SOCIETY

FOR THE

Education of the Poor,

IN THE

HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND,

INSTITUTED AT INVERNESS,

17th November 1818.

RESOLUTIONS.

Moved and unanimously agreed to at the formation of the Society, on Tuesday 17th November 1818.

1. THAT this meeting is of opinion, that the Society in Edinburgh for the support of Gaelic Schools, with it's Auxiliaries at Glasgow and at Dundee, in common with the other Societies who have exerted themselves for the same laudable purpose, deserves the most grateful acknowledgements and support of all connected with the Highlands of Scotland, for its judicious and benevolent exertions to promote the instruction of this part of the country.

2. That although the Society for the support of Gaelic Schools has erected upwards of 70 Schools in addition to those established by other Societies, the field that is occupied is still very extensive, and that only a small proportion of the inhabitants can read in any language.

3. That the inhabitants of this country, united as they are, by nearer ties to the uninstructed Poor of the Highlands, are bound to join their enlightened neighbours of the south, in the religious and patriotic duty of providing for the moral and religious instruction of the Highland population.

4. That whilst the principal and the avowed object of the Schools shall be to teach Gaelic in the districts where that language prevails, it may be admitted in certain cases, to teach English and Writing.

5. That the most expeditious, cheapest and most effectual method of promoting the instruction of the Inhabitants of the Highlands, is the erection of circulating Schools, warranted as they are by the experiments made in Wales, and more recently with such success in our own country.

6. That this meeting do erect itself into a Society to be designated "The Society for the Education of the Poor in the Highlands."

7. That a Committee be now appointed to draw out Regulations for the guidance of the Society, and to propose a Scheme for the management of the Schools they may be enabled to establish.

8. That a subscription be now opened for carrying into effect the objects of the Society, and Subscription Papers lodged in convenient places for receiving the Subscriptions of benevolent persons who may be well affected to the measure. That a Subscription of Five Shillings or more annually, shall constitute persons members of the Society.

9. That none of the above Resolutions be altered, without being submitted to two general meetings properly advertised.

A subscriber of eight Guineas at one time, or whose subscription within two years of his connection with the Society, shall amount to eight Guineas shall be a member for life.

A subscriber for ten Guineas at one time, or two Guineas annually shall be an Extraordinary Director.

The management of the Society shall be vested in a President, Six Vice Presidents, Extraodinary Directors and Twenty Ordinary Directors; a Treasurer, two Secretaries and a Clerk, when the business requires it. Two of the Vice Presidents and Five of the Extraordinary Directors, shall go out [illegible] The Committee shall have stated quarterly meetings, on the first Tuesday of every quarter; and shall also meet as often as business may require it. Five to be [illegible]

[illegible]ICE BEARERS.

PATRON.

[illegible] HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD.

PRESIDENT.

[illegible] Esq. of Wat[illegible]rn sh.

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VICE PRESIDENTS.

John Fraser, Esq. *of Achnagairn.*
Duncan Fraser, Esq. *of Fingash.*
Right Hon. Lord Saltoun.
Right Hon. Charles Grant, Jun. M. P.
J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, *of Seaforth.*
Thomas Mackenzie, Esq. *of Applecross, M. P.*
William Fraser, Esq. *of Culbokie.*
William F. Tytler, Esq. *Sheriff of Inverness-shire.*
Colonel Macpherson, *of Culcavock.*

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.

All Subscribers of Ten Guineas at one time, or Two Guineas Annually.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS.

Rev. Alex. Fraser, *Inverness.*
Alex. Rose, do.
Jas. Maclachlan, *Moy.*
Wm. Falconer, Esq. *Inverness.*
Robt. Fraser, Esq. jr. *of Torbreck.*
Wm. Macbean, Esq. *of Tomatin.*
Hugh Fraser, Esq. *of Eskadale.*
Mr. Jas. Suter, Jun. *Inverness.*
Eneas Mackinnes,
J. M. Grant, Esq. *of Glenmoriston.*
Simon Macgillvray, Esq. *London.*
Col. Chisholm, *R. A. Corps.*
L. Macintosh, Esq. *of Raigmore.*
Provost Robertson,
Hugh Fraser, Esq. *Caown Invss.*
Geo. Inglis, Esq. *Kingsmills.*
Col. Macintosh Drummond.
Mr. John Fraser, Banker *Invss.*
Baily J. Mackenzie.

SECRETARIES.

Rev. Thomas Fraser, *Inverness.*
Rev. D. Fraser, *Kirkhill.*

TREASURER.

Alex. Anderson, Esq. Agent for the Bank of Scotland, *Inverness,*

BRIEF STATEMENT.

Encouraged by the excellency of their object, and by the countenance they have already received, the Society come forward to lay the following statement before the public.

They need not argue in this enlightened age, the propriety, and the duty of instructing the lower orders of the people, or attempt to shew the good effects on the political and moral condition of the community likely to result from the communication of early and useful knowledge, nor the happy tendency of the discipline of Schools to produce habits of industry, order, and subordination.

Their business in this Address is to bring the case of the Highlands into view, and to urge the peculiar and powerful claims of that country to have exertions put forth for its instruction.

1. The need there is for such exertions comes first to be considered. That the lower orders in all the remote parts of the Highlands are unable to read, is a fact so well attested, so generally known, and has been so frequently laid before the public, that the repetition here of the many statements by which it is supported, seems altogether unnecessary. This deficiency arises not from any want of that legislative provision which extends to the whole of Scotland indiscriminately. The Parishes in the Highlands are equally entitled to, and have generally possessed Parochial Schools. It arises entirely from the nature of the country. Parishes of vast surface and scattered population cannot assemble their children to any one place for instruction,—intervening mountains and rivers separate the districts of the same Parish from one another, and from that benefit of the Parish School, however judiciously situated.

That the country does not possess within itself the resources necessary to supply this deficiency, either in landed or commercial wealth, is manifest; and though exertions have been partially made, and are still making, to supply the means of instruction, a vast field still remains unoccupied. The Highlanders present at this moment the distressing picture of an interesting people deprived in a great measure, by the peculiar locality of their romantic country, of the advantages enjoyed by the inhabitants of the other parts of the island; and are liable, if no effort is made in their behalf, to have their successive generations for ages to come, excluded from those services of moral and religious improvement which are pouring their salutary influence on other, and even distant, nations of the world. Simplicity of manners, and native acuteness, may have hitherto secured them from some of the effects of ignorance, but should these survive the general introduction of commerce amongst them, a thing not probable, they will not enable them to keep pace with the improvements of Society, still less point their way to heaven.

2. The Probable Success of such a scheme as the Society proposes, comes next to be considered. Success will depend first on the disposition of the Highlanders to receive education to their children, and of this happily there is no question. A general disposition, and in some cases, an earnest desire, has evinced itself; they have joyfully received Schools for teaching Gaelic alone, and would, with much greater satisfaction, welcome those wherein English also would be taught them; even grown up persons, and some far advanced in years, have attended Schools for Gaelic, and been taught to read in a short time. Again, the success in any eminent degree of the Society's efforts, will depend on their adapting their plan to the difficulties of the country; and here experience has furnished them with a resource of which they propose to avail themselves. Ambulatory Schools removeable from one district to another, as soon as the children have been taught to read, were first attempted under private auspices in Wales, about 20 years ago, and in the course of a few years from their establishment, recommended themselves so much, that they came into general use throughout the principality, and now it is asserted, on good authority, that it is rare to find an individual who does not read Welsh, and English is greatly more extended than formerly. The Gaelic Schools of the Edinburgh Society, conducted on the same plan, have, for the short period of their establishment, had wonderful success. Instructed by these instances, the Society are in possession of an engine admirably suited to meet the difficulties of a mountainous country and a scatter'd population, and may expect, by the operation of circulating Schools, to do more in the course of a few years, than by double the number of stationary ones. Schools on this plan have the further recommendation, that they excite to greater industry, and a better application of time, on account of their being viewed as a passing good, which must be immediately seized or lost perhaps for ever. The success of Schools is further found to depend on superintendance; in this respect great advantages are enjoyed by a Society consisting of Members situated chiefly in the Highlands; for if active, a Society in these circumstances has the means of exercising a vigilant inspection, in course of which, the general object is promoted by the salutary influence it has in regulating the conduct of the master, and accelerating the progress of the scholar. It is not easy to estimate the amount of good that may in a short time be done by such a plan, diligently followed up and directed, and blessed, by the Divine favour. In such an institution, the Philanthropist may contemplate the means provided and applied for that improvement of character by which his fellow-men shall be raised in the scale of intelligent beings, improved in their political condition, and qualified for more pure and extended enjoyment. And the man of piety will view in those efforts to lead the rising generation to the ways of truth, and to Him who gave it, the best compliance with that gracious injunction of our Saviour, Luke XVIII. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not." He will rejoice to see in the early knowledge of the scriptures, a security provided against the unscriptural extravagancies, which in some instances have discredited our holyfaith; and will anticipate the pious joy of seeing by the instrumentality of the exertions now employed, many of the inhabitants of our native mountains transferred as an instructed and prepared people to the happiness of a blissful futurity.

3. The means requisite to set the scheme in operation, fall next to be considered. Whilst the society feel grateful for the very respectable support they have received in this quarter, from persons of all ranks, they can view the Subscriptions already made but as the auspicious commencement of a fund, which, to avail much, must increase far beyond its present amount. It must impress every one that the establishments of schools to any extent, even in the most economical manner, where yearly salaries are to be provided for competent Teachers, and the cost of books defrayed, a considerable sum will be required at their first institution, and an annual provision to meet the yearly expenditure. What is given in the form of donation is applicable in a great proportion to the former, and the annual subscription, on which the society must chiefly depend, to the latter. As it is impossible for the society to contemplate the establishment of a fund, out of the interest of which to derive the necessary supply, they cannot too strongly urge the necessity of annual subscriptions, however small, on all the friends of the institution. These subscriptions, to be of any amount, must be levied over a wide circle.

The Society, therefore having in view the benefit of the Highlands in general, see it right in the first place to submit their plan and their wishes to the inhabitants of that country, and solicit the patronage and the support of the Proprietors and Parochial Clergy of the Highlands, as well as the contributions of the tenantry and other inhabitants, who are in circumstances to bestow any thing, however small, on so good and peculiarly national an object. In the next place, they look to their countrymen, to Highlanders, in all parts of Britain, and abroad, who must feel, along with the suggestions of general benevolence, the promptings of affection to their kindred, in whose behalf this statement is presented; and not with less confidence do the Society make their appeal to those British hearts whose large benevolence, employing and extending itself for the removal of ignorance, and the relief of wretchedness in every land, will not surely be withheld from so very extensive a portion of the country they themselves inhabit. They will feel encouraged to aid a people who are so earnest for instruction, and who by native intelligence are so qualified to improve it. Have Britons admired the martial spirit of the Highlanders, and allowed that their's was no unuseful part in that mighty struggle which turned the tide of battle from our gates? And will they refuse to these men the blessings of education for their untutored *offspring*.

From all these sources, the Society must suppose that an adequate fund may be derived. There are besides at the present moment facilities by which the expence of conducting the scheme will be moderated. Teachers can be had at an easier rate than formerly; and suitable Books for Schools can be obtained at considerably reduced prices, from Bible and other Societies now in existence.

With such resources, could the Society but realize the prospect of extending these Schools, for a few years, through the whole of the Highland Districts, they might then hope to give the assurance, of a period soon arriving, when this expence, and those exertions, would not be required,—a period when the seeds of knowledge so extensively sown by them, would propagate themselves,—and when the instructed heads of families would become the instructors of their dependent offspring. Nor is this expectation unsupported by experience; it is well ascertained that in Iceland, an instructed population have, by means of domestic teaching, and without any aid from Parochial or other Schools, preserved and perpetuated the knowledge of reading and writing through several generations to the present day.

If good is seldom attained, and ought never to be expected, without some sacrifice, what good man would hesitate to make any temporary sacrifice that might be reasonably required of him to lay the foundation of a good which every successive generation of his countrymen should enjoy to the end of time.

The Society impressed deeply with a sense of the necessity of the case, and advocating the cause of many thousands of their countrymen, will be excused for being thus zealous and general in their applications. Satisfied that they propose no visionary scheme, that experience fully sanctions all they aim at, that there will be an immediate happy result from their exertions, and a final triumph if the scheme is prosecuted, they feel confidence in proposing to be the guardians and administrators of the public bounty that may be bestowed for the Education of the Highlanders. If they have been anticipated by the more vigilant philantrophy of others, they now wish to redeem as much as may be the time that has been lost, & hasten to join their benevolent forerunners in the same field of Christian exertion.

They wait with anxiety for the encouragement of the more extended public countenance they have solicited, and for the realization of the hope they confidently entertain that there is now dawning upon the Highlands, a light that shall never be obscured.

The Committee appointed to receive subscriptions for the above institution at Bombay, cannot more powerfully appeal to the patriotic and benevolent feelings of their Countrymen in India, and the public at large, than by soliciting attention to the foregoing statements, being fully persuaded that it is only necessary to point out the wants of our indigent and distressed Countrymen in Europe, to ensure the cordial support of Britons in all quarters of the world, to a measure so well calculated to afford them relief.

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co.; Messrs Remington Crawford and Co., and Messrs. Forbes and Co.; and a list of subscribers will be hereafter published.

Bombay 4th March, 1822

ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CALCUTTA; 29TH JANUARY, 1822.

ADVERTING to the inconvenience felt by a large class of those persons in this Country, for whose benefit Life Insurances are effected, from the uncertain amount of Dividend, and commonly protracted term of payments inseparable from the nature of the existing Institutions for that purpose, it has been resolved to establish a *Joint Stock Company*, that may grant Polices for fixed sums on approved Lives, and which in cases of Lapse may pay the sum assured within a short period.

The persons who have associated themselves for the above purpose are chiefly the Members of the Agency and Mercantile Houses of Calcutta, and of the principal establishments of the Sister Presidencies, who thus offer to those who may be desirous of effecting Life Insurances, the security of the greater part of the Commercial body of India, under the designation of the ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE GENERAL TERMS ON WHICH INSURANCES ARE EFFECTED BY THE COMPANY.

THE Agents of the Company are authorized to receive applications for Insurances on Lives, for any age, from 16 to 60, and for any amount from One Thousand to One Lac of Rupees in even sums of hundred Rupees; the sum Insured to be payable within three months after proof of lapse.

Applications for Insurance must be accompanied by a Certificate of Health, signed by a Medical gentleman in the service of His Majesty or of the Honorable Company; together with an Affidavit before a person duly authorized to administer the same, by the person on whose life the policy is to be taken, all of which should agree in essentials with the following forms:

MESSRS. MACKINTOSH AND Co.

Agents to the
Oriental Life Insurance Compa y.

GENTLEMEN,

I request that you will grant a Policy on the life of for the sum of Sicca Rupees for one year, with leave to renew the same from months to

† 2, 4, or 6 months for† Years. * The prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of Health are herewith transmitted.

* In cases where it is not intended to renew the Policy, this clause may be omitted.

Your obedient Servant,

This is to Certify, that A. B. of C. is at this date free from any dangerous malady whatever,

If any modification of the Certificate or explanation is required, it is to be entered here, or a sealed note, To the Medical Directors of the Oriental Life Insurance Company, may be here refered to, and which note will be inspected by those Gentlemen only.

and from my knowledge of his habits, constitution, and general state of health, during a period of as well as from the statement relating to his health, which he has this day in person given me, I declare that I consider him to be a good life.

Given under my hand at this day
of one thousand eight hundred and

(Signed) D. E.
M. D. or Surgeon.

AFFIDAVIT.

The Name at full length. I. A. B. do hereby make oath and declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief the contents of the above certificate are true: that I have not wilfully or designedly concealed from the certifier any circumstance relative to my health or constitution: that I have had the small or Cow
The age in words at length Pox: that my age does not at this time exceed years an months: that I have been about years, and no more resident in India; that my present rank, occupation, or profession is that of ; and that my usual place of abode is (Signed) A. B.

Sworn to before me at this day of 18

(Signed) F. G.
Magistrate.

Persons at present holding Policies in the New Union Society, may have them renewed in the Oriental Life Insurance Company on the 1st July next, at the rate of Rupees 1800 per share, on payment of the half Yearly premium required by the Company, without a fresh certificate of health.

The subjoined table exhibits the ordinary rates of annual premium according to the ago of the party, when the first Insurance is made for twelve months; but the Directors have the power of modifying these rates in particular instances;—reducing them in cases where the residence and profession of a person on whose Life a Policy is taken, are considered peculiarly favourable, and encreasing them under opposite circumstances. The Directors have also the power of granting Policies for shorter or longer periods than 12 months on specific terms applicable to the circumstances of each case.

Insurances may be made on risks to commence at future periods; and in the case of absentees will be computed from the date of Certificate and Affidavit unless otherwise required.

Insurers may assign their Policies.

Risks may be at any time reduced, but no return of premium will in any case be allowed.

Proof of lapse must be offered within two years after its actual occurrence, or from the discontinuance of the Insurance, in whatever part of the world the lapse may have taken place.

Any mistatement in the Certificate or Affidavit of Health makes the Policy void; as does Suicide in cases where a person effects an Insurance on his own life, but not so in the case of Creditors effecting an Insurance on the lives of their Debtors.

It is proposed that the Oriental Life Insurance Company though at present constituted for only seven years, shall be prolonged from time to time; or that at the date of its expiration, a new Company shall be formed on the same principles, which will renew the risks of the old Company, on terms to be mutually agreed upon. *Calcutta, February 1st* 1822.

ORDINARY RATES OF PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE REQUIRED BY THE ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, CALCUTTA, 1st February, 1822.

Age not exceeded at time of making Insurance.	Annual Premium for an Insurance renewable for seven years without fresh certificate of health.		Annual Premium for an Insurance renewable for five years without fresh certificate of health.		Annual Premium for an Insurance renewable for three years without fresh certificate of health.		Annual Premium for an Insurance for one year not renewable without a fresh certificate of health.	
	For Rs. 1000	Per Cent.	For Rs. 1000	Per Cent.	For Rs. 1000	Per Cent.	For Rs. 1000	Per Cent.
16	30	3	29	2 9/10	28	2 4/5	26	2 3/5
17	30	3	29	2 9/10	28	2 4/5	26	2 3/5
18	31	3 1/10	30	3	29	2 9/10	27	2 7/10
19	31	3 1/10	30	3	30	3	27	2 7/10
20	32	3 1/5	31	3 1/10	30	3	28	2 4/5
21	32	3 1/5	31	3 1/10	31	3 1/10	28	2 4/5
22	33	3 3/10	32	3 1/5	31	3 1/10	29	2 9/10
23	34	3 2/5	33	3 3/10	32	3 1/5	29	2 9/10
24	35	3 1/2	34	3 2/5	32	3 1/5	30	3
25	36	3 3/5	35	3 1/2	33	3 3/10	30	3
26	37	3 7/10	36	3 3/5	34	3 2/5	31	3 1/10
27	38	3 4/5	37	3 7/10	35	3 1/2	32	3 1/5
28	39	3 9/10	38	3 4/5	36	3 3/5	33	3 3/10
29	40	4	39	3 9/10	37	3 7/10	34	3 2/5
30	41	4 1/10	40	4	38	3 4/5	35	3 1/2
31	42	4 1/5	41	4 1/10	39	3 9/10	36	3 3/5
32	43	4 3/10	42	4 1/5	40	4	37	3 7/10
33	44	4 2/5	43	4 3/10	41	4 1/10	38	3 4/5
34	45	4 1/2	44	4 2/5	42	4 1/5	39	3 9/10
35	46	4 3/5	45	4 1/2	43	4 3/10	40	4
36	47	4 7/10	46	4 3/5	44	4 2/5	41	4 1/10
37	48	4 4/5	47	4 7/10	45	4 1/2	42	4 1/5
38	50	5	48	4 4/5	46	4 3/5	43	4 3/10
39	51	5 1/10	49	4 9/10	47	4 7/10	44	4 2/5
40	52	5 1/5	50	5	48	4 4/5	45	4 1/2
41	54	5 2/5	52	5 1/5	49	4 9/10	46	4 3/5
42	55	5 1/2	53	5 3/10	50	5	47	4 7/10
43	57	5 7/10	55	5 1/2	51	5 1/10	48	4 4/5
		5 4/5	56	5 3/5	52	5 1/5	49	4 9/10
		6	58	5 4/5	54	5 2/5	50	5
		6 3/10	60	6	56	5 3/5	52	5 1/5
		6 1/2	62	6 1/5	58	5 4/5	54	5 2/5
		6 7/10	64	6 2/5	60	6	56	5 3/5
		6 9/10	66	6 3/5	62	6 1/5	58	5 4/5
50	71	7 1/10	68	6 4/5	64	6 2/5	60	6
51	74	7 1/5	71	7 1/10	66	6 3/5	62	6 1/5
52	76	7 2/5	73	7 3/10	68	6 4/5	64	6 2/5
53	79	7 9/10	75	7 1/2	70	7	66	6 3/5
54	82	8 1/10	78	7 4/5	72	7 1/5	68	6 4/5
55	85	8 1/2	81	8 1/10	74	7 2/5	70	7
56	89	8 9/10	84	8 2/5	77	7 7/10	72	7 1/5
57	95	8 1/2	88	8 4/5	80	8	74	7 2/5
58	102	10 1/10	93	9 3/10	84	8 2/5	78	7 4/5
59	112	11 1/5	100	10	88	8 4/5	82	8 1/5
60	125	12 1/2	108	10 4/5	94	9 2/5	86	8 3/5

At a General Meeting of the Managers and Members of the New Union Society, *Calcutta*; *January 1st*, 1822.

RESOLVED, that the Society be now closed; and that the Funds covering risks to 30th of June next, be made over to the Oriental Life Insurance Company;—they agreeing to make good the actual average dividend of Rs. 1800 in all, on each and every Share that may lapse or remain unadjusted up to that date; and thereafter, to grand Policies in lieu of the Certificates for Shares now held by the Members, to the extent of Rs. 1800 per Share, according to their ordinary rates of Premium, and without requiring fresh Certificates and Affidavits of health.

Mackintosh & Co.
Agents.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of February 1822.

1822		THERMOMETER 11 A. M.	THERMOMETER 1 P. M	THERMOMETER 4 P. M.	BAROMETER 11 A. M	BAROMETER 4 P M.
February	*date*	*degs.*	*degs.*	*degs.*	*In. dec.*	*In. dec.*
Friday	1	78½	74	73½	30 19	30 05
	2	73	74	76	30 19	30 04
	3	74½	76	77½	30 07	30 02
	4	75½	77	78½	30 12	30 01
	5	76½	78½	79½	30 08	30 03
	6	78	79	80½	30 07	30 08
	7	78½	80	81½	30 11	30 03
	8	79½	80½	81½	30 12	30 01
	9	79½	81	81½	30 19	30 09
	10	79½	81½	81½	30 05	30 07
	11	80	81½	81½	30 04	29 95
	12	81	82	81½	29 98	29 96
	13	80	81	81½	30 02	29 92
	14	79½	80½	81	30 09	29 91
	15	79½	80½	81	29 97	29 93
	16	80	79½	80	29 98	29 93
	17	79½	79	79½	30 09	29 95
	18	77	77	77½	30 03	29 95
	19	73	75	75	30 03	29 96
	20	75	76½	77½	30 01	29 95
	21	75½	78	79	30 02	29 93
	22	76½	79	79½	30 03	29 96
	23	77	78	78½	30 03	29 95
	24	77½	78½	79	29 97	29 92
	25	78	79½	81	30 03	29 97
	26	80	82½	81	30 04	29 96
	27	82	84	84	30 06	30 09
	28	82½	84½	84½	30 07	30 01

Kaira 28th February 1822.

Sir,

As no subject can be more truly interesting to the British residents in this country, than the raising of Temples for the worship of the "only true God," I am persuaded you will cheerfully devote a column of your paper for the following narration of the ceremonies observed this evening on the gratifying occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Church to be erected at this station.

The requisite military arrangements having been made, and H. M's 17th Dragoons with the Hon'ble Company's Horse and foot Artillery formed near the scite of the Building, at 5 o'clock the "United, free and accepted Maso[ns]" decorated with their various insignia, moved from the lodge, in the following order, towards the spot, attended by the Committee, the Band of the Dragoons playing select pieces, in the finest style, during their progress.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Thursday 28th February A. D. 1822.

Tyler.
Music.
Cornucopia.
Wine — Oil.
Plate with inscription. — Bottle with coins
Knights Templars' Banner.

Bearers. Chest with Knights Templars' Working Tools. Bearers.

Visiting Brethren,
Brethren of the Blue Order, two and two.
Royal arch standard.
Sacred Volume of the Law.
Wardens.
Brethren of the Red Order, two and two.
Brethren of the Black order, two and two.
Secretary with Warrant and Book of [illegible]
Treasur[er]
Deacon — Magistrate an[d]
Engineer with [illegible]
Past Master as Master of the Ceremonies.
Standard Bearer.
Sword Bearer.
Steward — R. W. M. — Steward.
Hod.
Tyler.

The effect of this scene was considerably heightened, by the very neat appearance of the Children of the Regimental School, who preceded, with the Master and Mistress at their head.

Arrived within the sacred precinct of the intended edifice, the solemnities commenced by the Band playing "The evening Hymn" After which, the Rev. S. Payne, the Chaplain of the station, offered up a prayer for the "unity and concord of the Christian Church, &c. &c." This was followed by one for the "East India Company, the Most Noble the Gov. Gen. & all others having authority in this Eastern Empire; for the Bishop, Archdeacons and Chaplains. And that these Indian nations beholding our good works may be won to love our most holy religion, and finally glorify Our Father which is in heaven." The Minister then implored "God's grace and piety upon those endeavouring in all humility to extend the glorious kingdom of His son, and upon the House hereafter to be solemnly dedicated to His honor and glorification. Beseeching that that it may be a Temple acceptable to Him, and blessed with His presence." The Lord's prayer ended, the full band played the grand Anthem 'Hallelujah,' whilst J. D. De Vitre Esq. deposited two bottles of English and Indian coins in cavities of the stone made for their reception, covering them with a brass plate, inscribed on one side

In Nomine [illegible]
Anno [illegible]
Georgii [illegible]
[illegible]
Auspicante Samuele
Presbytero
Thoma Remon Cent.
Architecto.
Honorabili Mountstuart Elphinstone
Bombaiæ Præsid.
Thoma F. Middleton S. T. P.
Primo Sedis Calcuttensis Episcopo,
Georgio Barnes S. T. P.
Primo Bombaiæ Archidiacono.
Faxit Spiritus Sanctus.
Ut Hocce Opus ad Uberrimos.
Evangelii Fructus Redundet.
J. Gordon Bombay Artillery,
Sculpr.

on the reverse

The
Foundation Stone of this Church
Was laid on Thursday the 28th of Feb.
1822.

The following Gentlemen composing a Committee to Superintend the Erection of the Building &c.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—*Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. [illegible]*
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE [illegible] Street.
Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the Proprietors [illegible] their Orders.
Subscribers at out-stations who requre all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day [illegible] requested to give orders to that effect

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

James D. De Vitre Esq. *Judge.*
Gilbert More Esq. *Collector.*
Lieut. Col. The Hon'ble Lincoln Stanhope, } Comdg the Troops
The Reverend Samuel Payne, Chaplain.
Lieut. Thomas Remon Execve. Engineer.
L. Nicholson, Serjt. 17th Dns. Sculpr.

The Rt. W. the Master; Lieut. Col. the Hon'ble Lincoln Stanhope now proved, masonically, that the stone was accurately laid, gave it three knocks with the mallet, and having poured on it the Wine and Oil, the Clergyman declared the same "in the name of the ever adorable Triune God." After which, he offer'd up a Prayer of Thanksgiving to God, "for having suggested to our rulers this pious undertaking, and implored His aid for the completion of the work" The blessing was now pronounced; which, having terminated the religious Ceremony, a square was formed to hear an appropriate oration from a member of the lodge, who spoke it with the greatest energy and propriety.

A vast concourse of natives assembled on this occasion, and appeared to participate in its joy. That it may prove to them the dawn of a brighter day, is the ardent Prayer of

SIR,
Yours ever
FIDES.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH FEB. 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council;

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs the Portuguese Militia to be disembodied from the 1st of April next, with the exception of two hundred men.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. HENDERSON,
Sect. to Govt

CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry 'Not a Proprietor' has taken such pains to combat arguments founded on wrong data, and on a matter which is now, we believe, at rest. The measures of the parties in question, however, are subjects not allowed to be discussed in our columns.

Scrub, and A Mason *are received.*

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1822.

The George Home, Capt. Telfair, whose arrival at Columbo we mentioned in our last number, entered this harbour a few hours after the issue of that paper from the press. She left Portsmouth the 10th Oct. Madeira 21st Oct. and Columbo 10th Feb.

Passengers, Lieut. and Mrs. Cocke, Lieut. Grieves 8*th Cav. M. E.* Mr. and Miss Daly. Lieut. Arnold, *Marine.* Mr. Philipson and Mr. Griffith, *Assistant Surgeons.*

By this ship we have received English papers to the 8th Oct. Our readers had been previously put in possession of all the heads of public intelligence and many of the details contained in them, by our republication of the news issued from the Madras presses on the arrival of the Ganges at that presidency. We have however extracted some articles which do not appear to have been before noticed, and we lay before our readers as ample a selection as the intervention of the Hooley Holidays has allowed us to do.

We hear of several free traders coming out to this port. The Hadlow, J. Craigie is advertised as chartered to sail from London on or before the 10th Oct. The Nestor, E. Theaker; Mediner, ———; and Hannah, Lamb, are to follow. The Seaforth also, is coming from Liverpool.

Our notice of the arrival of the Hyperion, Norfor, was incorrect in respect to the date; this vessel reached England late in September; and passed thro' the Downs on the 27th and not on the 2d of that month.

The H. C. Cruiser Aurora Lieut. Goodridge, arrived at Muscat on the 24th Feb. after a pleasant passage of 10 days from this port.

The ship Sultan, Benjamin Rogers, in going up the Gulph got on the shoal Abdillah, from which situation however she was extricated by the assistance of Captain Jolliffe and the crew of the ship Lord Castle.—We publish the following certificate at the desire of Captain Jolliffe.

"This is to certify that Capt. C. Jolliffe, commander of the Grab ship Lord Castle, anchored at my request in a position to to afford assistance to the ship Sultan when aground on shoal *Abdillah* in a perilous situation having only *one foot* water alongside (at low water.)

The exertions of Captain Jolliffe and his crew with the assistance of an Anchor and Cable have greatly facilitated the heaving of this ship off shore.

His vessel being detained in consequence I trust the underwriters in Calcutta will indemnify Captain Jolliffe for any detention.

B ROGERS,
Commander Ship Sultan,"

January 31st 1832,
On. Bd. the Sultan, noar
Bussorah Bar.

The following extract of a letter from Batavia, dated 19th December 1821—may amuse our curious readers; the writer is a gentleman of undoubted veracity; we have nevertheless great doubts whether the dried specimen alluded to ever existed as an individual in life.

"The two Japan ships have arrived safe The existence of the MERMAID is no longer a fable; I have this day seen one *dried,* brought by one of the above vessels from Japan; it is two feet seven inches long, and from the appearance of the teeth not young, the head and body have much the appearance of the female ORAN OUTANG; the arms, but particularly the hands, like that of a human being, the breasts perfect, and immediately below the breasts the form is that of a fish, the tail perfect."

Major General Reynell and Suite, landed on Monday morning, under the honors due to his rank.

[*Gazette.*

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. W. Greeves, Madras Establishment; Assist. Surgn. G. J. Griffith, Bombay Establishment; Lieut. R. Cocke, M. N. I.; Assist. Surgn. B. M. Phillipson, Bombay Establishment; Capt. Charles Sinnock, 1st | 5th M. N. I.; Capt. W. Backhouse, 47th Regt.; Lieut. R. M. Hughes, 1st | 6th Regt.; Ensign and Adjt. M. Carthy, 47th Regt.; Lieut. H. Macan, 2d | 9th Regt.; Lieut. Fearon H. M. 8th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. J. Foster, 10th Regt.; Captain J. Craikshank, Rev. Surveyor; Capt. W. C. Elwood 5th Regt.; Lieut. Col. R. Barclay 1st Regt.; Light Cavy. Lieut. F. D. Hughes, 1st | 9th Regt.; Assist. Surgeon W. Wight, 1st | 12th Regt.; Assist Surgeon McAdam, Lieut. J. Walker Artillery.

Nautical Chronicle
AND
NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—March 2d Ship George Home, (Free trader) J. A. Telfair from Portsmouth 10 October.

31 Ship Futtay Mubarruck, Nacqudah Ahmud bin Mahomed from Rangoon 9th Jan.

Do. Ship Edrossey, Nacqudah Aboobucker from Calcutta 7th Jan.

14th Brig Yacht Wellington, M. Freywer from Columbo, 9th Feb.

7th Ship Cornwall, Capt. Richardson from China 2d Dec. Madras and Ceylon.

Do. Grab ship Lord Castle, Capt. Jolliffe from Persian Gulf 23d Feb.

Do. H. M. Brig Sophie, Capt French from Persian Gulf.

Passengers per George Home, Lieut. Cocke, 16th Regt. N. I. Mrs. Cocke, Lieut. Greaves 8th Regt. Mr. Daly Miss Daly Lieut. Arnold Bombay marine, Mr. Philipson and Mr. Griffiths Assistant Surgeons.

Passengers per Yacht Wellington, M. General Reynell, Lieut. Meade A. D. C.

Passengers per Cornwall Lieut. Col. Wright, Mr. Maitland; Lieut. and Mrs. Crawley.

March 2, Portuguese Ship Angelica, Antonio Fernando de Selva to Demaun.

21 Ship Lord Castlereagh. F. D. Briggs to London.

Passengers by the Lord Castlereagh, The Hon. Mrs. Buchanan; Mrs. Rich; Miss Eliza Emma Grieve; Miss Maria Augusta Grieve; Miss Sophia Louisa Grieve; Miss Emilia Grieve; Miss Campbell; Miss Lucy Henderson Dunsterville: Masters Ralph A. Buchanan, James John Buchanan, Alex. Buchanan; Lieut. J. E. Baynes, 4th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. B. Justice, 1st Bat. 3d Regt.;

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 15th, Ship Lady Nugent, J. Hunter, from Bombay 15th January, and Point de Galle 2d February.

16th, Ship Reliance, M. Pike, from Padang 24th January, and Bencoolen 1st February.

Do. Ship Britannia, Wm. Snoball, from Covelong.

18th, Ship Catherine. Wm. Knox, from Calcutta 3d February.

Do. Ship Udney, Thomas Woodly, from Calcutta 3d February.

February 20th, H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin Captain F. H. Twynan. from a Cruize.

22d. Ship Fame, W. Clarke, from Calcutta 3d February.

DEPARTURES.—February 18th, Brig Norfolk, D. Glass, for Cuddalore and the Eastward.

Ship Lady Nugent, J. Hunter. from Calcutta.

February 19th, Ship Udney, Thomas Woodly. for Muscat.

Do. Brig Nancy, Adler. for Pondicherry and Mauritius.

22d. Ship Ganges, W. Chivers, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Capt, F. H. Twynan.
H. C. C. Ship Albion, Captain C. Weller.
Ship Scotia, A. Agnew.
Ship David Clarke of Calcutta, C. Miller.
Ship Portsea, E. Worthington.
Ship East Indian, Peter Roy.
Ship Eleanor, J. L. Tarvet.
Ship Reliance, M. Pike.
Ship Britannia, Wm. Snoball.
Ship Catherine, W. Knox.
Ship Fame, W. Clarke.
Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland,
Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist.
Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 9 Indian Oak John Reed from America Oct. 26.

Feb. 10 Barretto Junior V. J. Fernandes from Macao Dec. 29.

Do. Confiança J. Pereira from Macao Dec. 13.

Do. Esperança J. Machado from Macao Dec. 11.

Do. Thetis C. T. Davis from Madras Jan. 16.

Do. Robarts C. H. Bean from Rangoon Jan. 29.

11 Pascoa T. Taylor from Whampoa Dec. 15.

Feb. 12 Conde de Rio Pardo B. J. Botelho from Macao Dec. 29.

Feb. 13 Elizabeth G. Vint from Bombay Dec. 22.

Ditto Hastings P. Butler from Madras Jan. 25.

Passenger per Indian Oak, from South America to Calcutta.—Mr. P. M. Lewis.

Passengers per Barretto Junior, Capt. V. J. Fernandes, from Macao to Calcutta.—Baron de Joseph Port Alegra, Mr. M. D. Souza, M. J. E. Hector, and Mr. M. L. de Silva.

Passengers per Confiança, Captain J. Pereira from Macao to Calcutta.—Messrs. V. P. Barros, and J. dos Remedeos; Merchants.

Passengers per Thetis, Captain C. T. Davis, from Bombay to Calcutta.—Mr. Curton, Cadet of Artillery, from Madras, Captain West, Mr. W. Lister, and Mr. F. Mackenzie. of the late Ship Lady Castlereagh.

Passengers per Robarts, Captain C. H. Bean, from Rangoon to Calcutta.—Mr. F. Bean, and Mr. W. P. Frazer.

Passengers per Pascoa, from Whampoa the 15 of December, Sincapore, Malacca, and Penang the 17th of January to Calcutta.—Miss Harington, Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, Captain Harrington, Mr. C. Quiros, Mr. M. De Vitre, Mr. H. G. Brightman, and Mr. John Hodges. From Penang.—Lieutenant Wilson, of the Bengal Artillery, with a Detachment of the Honorable Company's Artillery.

Passengers per Brig Hastings, from Madras to Calcutta.—Mrs. Latter, Mrs Fuller, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, Captain Humphreys, 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, Captain Mannings, and Mr. James Bolst, Merchant.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 8 Cumbrian H. G. Bridges for Salem.

Do. Hindu J. Gardner for Boston.

Do. Herald G. Barker for Boston.

Feb. 9 Coral C. Tredwell for Boston.

Feb. 11 Palmer G. B. Hall for Boston.

Feb, 12 Malabar J. Orne for Salem.

Do. Urania C. De Trelo for Havre de Grace.

Feb. 13 Volunteer T. Watermon for Persian Gulph.

14 Fazroboney Ally Pelwan form Juddah.

Passengers per Catherine, from Calcutta to Madras.—Mr. R. Arson, Mr. L. L. Roussean, two Boys and two Girls.

Passenger per Wizard, from Calcutta to Madras.—Captain Douglas, Artillery.

Passengers per Orient, for England.—Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. R. Clerk, Miss Smith, A. Watson, Esq. M. D. late Member of the Medical Board, Major Gillespie, 4th Light Cavalry, James Terry, Esq. of the Civil Service, James Majoribanks, Esq. of the Civil Service, Robert Clerk, Esq. of the Civel Service, Captain Roberts, of the Rohilla Cavalry, Captain Sanders, of the Nagpore Horse, Lieutenant Fleming, of the Light Cavalry, Lieutenant Baillie, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, Reverend Mr. Fleming, Missionary.—Children: Misses Lushington and Clerk; Masters Lushington and Watson, and Two Masters Clerk, 40 Invalids of His Majesty's 17th Foot.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—On the 19th Feb. At Cochin on Board the Partridge the Infant Son of Robert Baxter Esq. of the dysentry, aged 4 months. He was a most promising Child, and died most deeply lamented by his sorrowing Parents.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 14th of Feb. 1822, Henry Hodgson, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service. to Cecil Mary, youngest Daughter of the late Reverend Thomas Pemberton, of Trumpington, in the country of Cambridge.

On the 13th Feb. Mr. Andrew D'Souza, to Miss Anne Wymss.

On the 18th February, Mr. John Williams Wymss, to Louiza, eldest Daughter of Mr. Felix D'Monte, of Royapettah.

On the 18th Feb. Mr. Francis Da Cruz, to Miss Isabella Matilda Slemmerman.

BIRTHS.—On the 12th Feb. the Lady of J. Beaumont, Esq. of a Son and Heir.

At Belgaum, on the 9th of February, the Lady of Lieutenant Kirby, 2d 4th of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.—At Trichinopoly, on the 12th Feb. Mr. Henry Luttrell, Merchant at that Station. He was a man very much respected, and his loss will be long & severely felt by his young Orphan Family & Friends.

On the 17th Feb. after a lingering illness of 7 months, Mr. Charles Bethkerr. aged 32 years and 9 months; leaving a Widow and 2 infant Children to lament his irreparable loss.

At Tranquebar, on the 15th Feb. His Excellency The Honorable Peter Hermanson, Councillor of State, and Governor of his Danish Majesty's Possessions in the East Indies, aged 65 years.

On the 18th Feb. Catherine, the Daughter of the Reverend C. Church, Chaplain on this Establishment.

At Bencoolen, on the 4th January, Marsden, only remaining Son of Sir Stamford Raffles, Lieutenant Governor of that Settlement.

At Bencoolen, on the 14th of the same month, Charlotte, eldest Daughter of Sir S. Raffles.

At Bangalore, on the 31st ultimo, Lieutenant John Pott, H. M. 13th Light Dragoons, much and deservedly regretted by his Brother Officers.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 30th Jan. Captain William Reynolds, H. C. S. Commanding the Ship Sophia, to Anne daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Wood, C. B. of the Bengal Engineers.

On the 8th February, Captain John Anthony Hodgson, of the 10th N. I. Surveyor-General of India, to Mrs. Harriott.

On the 11th Feb. Mr. J. H. D. Egville, to Miss Sophia Timmer, eldest daughter of the late John Timmer, Esq.

BIRTHS.—On the 30th January last, at Currah, Manickpore, the Lady of W. Thomas, Esq. Surgeon 1st N. I. of a Daughter.

On the 27th January Mr. G. W. Chisholm, of a daughter.

On the 2d February, Mrs. W. Richidorff, of a son.

On the 4th February, Mrs. M. Meyers, of a son.

On the 6th February, the Lady of Major Gall, of a son.

At Chowringhee, on the 7th February, the Lady of Wm. Prinsep, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—On the 7th February, Mrs. Anna Gonsalves, aged 37 years.

On the 8th Feb. John MacLachlan, Esq. aged 75 years.

On the 10th Feb. Miss Helen Maria Mathew, daughter of Henry Mathew, Esq. aged 18 years, 2 months and 8 days.

On the 10th February, Mr. L. F. Delanougerede, aged 63 years and 9 months.

On the 10th Feb. Mr. E. Jensen, aged 36 years.

At Nagpore, on the 11th January of a fever, Lucretia, daughter of Mr. Robert Rhodes of that place—the untimely death of this Child, as well as four others at the same place within a period of 39 months, cannot be too deeply deplored by the inconsolable Parents.

13th February, Mr. Charlotte Martin, wife of Mr. John Martin, aged 23 years.

At Chittledroog, on the 22nd January, Lieutenant and Adjutant S. W. Fox, of the 2d Bat. 14th Regt. N. I. He was an active and promising young

Officer, whose loss is deeply and deservdly regretted by all his brother Officers and friends.

On his passage to England, between the Cape and St. Helena, Charles, the Son of the Reverend C. Church, Chaplain on this Establishment, aged nearly 5 years.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 17½ per cent prem.
New Loan 11 ,,

The following Vessels anchored in the Roads since our last publication.

Ship Reliance, Captain M. Pike, from Padang 24th Jan. and Bencoolen 1st February.

Passenger.—Lieutenant Trueman.

Ship Udney, Captain Woodley, from Calcutta the 3rd February.

Ship Catherine, Captain William Knox, from Calcutta the 3rd Instant.

[*Mad. Gaz. Feb.* 20.

A Letter from Singapore dated the 10th January mentions the arrival of the Indian Oak from Callao in 74 days—accounts by her state that Lima fell into the hands of the Patriots on the 6th July.—St Martin was at the head of the Government under the title of Proctector.

The Naval Establishment in this Country is to be reduced to a Frigate and three Sloops of War under the command of a Commodore.—Letters from England mention that Captain Grant is likely to be the first to hoist his Pendant in these Seas in that capacity.

The Henry Porcher and the Ganges left England about the same time—the visit of the former to the Cape will satisfactorily account for her non-arrival.

The Appendix to the Madras Courier of the 19th instant, contains the following paragraph.

"A terrible fire had broken out at Trincomallie, in which many houses were burnt, and many lives lost."

A Gentleman who is lately returned from Trincomallie assures us that, the number of houses destroyed by this terrible fire, consisted of some miserable huts, and that the only lives lost were those of a few unfortunate Rats!!!

On Wednesday last arrived H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Capt. T. H. Twynan, from Trincomallie.—Passenger: Mr. Stringer.

Yesterday morning arrived the Ship Fame, Capt. William Clarke, from Calcutta the 3d February.

The following is a list of her Passengers.

For Madras.—Mr. Robert Frank,—Children:—Masters John Kessberry, William Kessberry, and Lenjamin Kessberry.

For England.—Mrs. Nugent, Miss. Mills, Miss Harriet Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, John Hamilton, Esq. Superintending Surgeon Bensigal Establishment, Captain G. B. Field, 4th Regiment N. I. Bengal Establishment, Ensign James Hannoy, 10th ditto, Mr. J. Caldicott, late a Lieut. 7th Regiment N. I. Ben. Est.—Children: Miss Maria Nugent, Masters James Hamilton, and C. T. Hamilton.

To the Cape.—Mrs. Mary Toussaint, Miss M. Toussaint, and Captain E. Toussaint.

[*Mad. Gnz. Feb.* 20*d.*

DEPARTURES—Major W. C. Clapham, 4th N. I.; Captain Conway, 4th N. I.; Lieutenant G. Williams, 22d N. I.; Lieutenant J. C. Parker, 69th Regiment; Assistant Surgeon A. Scudden, 7th Light Cavalry.

Ceylon Intelligence.

FEBRUARY 7, 1822.

We are happy to announce the arrival yesterday morning in our Roads of the Ship Colombo, James Richardson, Master from Gravesend 6th August, and Mauritius 27th December, having on board the following Passengers for this Island.

Frederick Twistleton, Esq. David Stark, Esq. John Price, Esq. S. Johnston, Esq. William Gibson, Esq. Civil Service.

The Ship George Home, J. A. Telfair, Master, from London, October 1st bound to Bombay, anchored in the roads, last night at 11 P. M. for the purpose of procuring a supply of water.—The following is a list of her Passengers.—Captains Cock, and Grieves, Madras Army Mrs. Cock, Miss Daly, Charles Daly, Esq.; Assistant Surgeons Phillipson and Griffiths, Bombay Establishment.

We must not omit to correct an error in our last paper in stating that Lady Harriet Pageit was delivered of a Son instead of "a Daughter," and we are happy to add that Her Ladyship and Child are doing well.

[CEY. GOVT. GAZ.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1822.—[—SELL.

Rs. As. Prem.			Rs. As. Prem
1819 & 1820	19 4	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation.	18 12
	15 0	Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May, 1821.	14 12
	17 12	Loans 1813 to 1817.	17 4

We have received accounts from the Persian Gulf, as late as the 25th of November 1821, which represent the Trade at Bussorah in a most melancholy point of view. The boats had ceased going to Bagdad with merchandize for several months, and the arrivals thence in the same period were very trifling indeed. The general decaying state of the Turkish authority; the encroachment made by the Persians and Arabs, all tended to distress the commerce usually carried on, and now in particular the active warfare existing between the Pasha of Bagdad, and the Prince of Kermenshah has finally put an end to transactions of any sort connected with Trade. We hear indeed that the Bombay Government, have recommended to the Supreme Government here, that Bussorah should be placed in a state of Blockade till the Pasha should agree to fulfil the articles of the Treaty. It appears they are now infringed, notwithstanding the last embargo, and to remove the cause of this, and to obtain satisfaction for the insult offered to the nation in the person of Mr. Rich, the late resident at Bagdad, are the grounds on which the Bombay Government rest their demand. It is supposed that a blockade will cause a removal of the Residency to some other place, for the time, and this, in the present temper of the Bombay Government, may lead to many important results.—*John Bull.*

Nothing had been done in China consequent to the disturbance at Lintin when the last accounts came away. It is said that Captain RICHARDSON, of the *Topaz* Frigate, had demanded the surrender of the Chinamen who began and committed the outrage on our sailors, at Lintin. It is probable that the manifestation of such a spirit as this, may be productive of good effects on the local government.

Authentic accounts have been received by the *Indian Oak* from South America, of the capture of Lima by SAN MARTIN on 6th of July. The Royalists appear to have abandoned the capital on the 4th. The conqueror was in full possession of the Regal City and the forts of Callao, under the title of *Protector*; but some dissatisfaction had been subsequently felt and expressed in consequence of his not having entirely fulfilled his promises It is also said that SAN MARTIN and Lord COCHRANE were not perfectly satisfied with each other. In the Lima Gazette, however, they are associated together,—and Glory is given to the intrepid COCHRANE for having renounced honors in his native land, to promote the liberty and happiness of South America. On the 14th of July SAN MARTIN addressed a note to the Congress of the Capital, in order that a meeting might be called to ascertain if the general opinion had decided for independence. The principal authorities and the inhabitants assembled the following day, and made a declaration of independence accordingly, attesting the act by a corresponding Oath.

[*Govrn. Gaz. Feb.* 14, 1822.

English Extracts.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

SEPTEMBER 9,

Accounts from Bermuda state, that the Honourable House has passed *unanimously*, eight or ten resolves, asserting their undoubted rights—setting forth the unconstitutionality and absurdity of the principles laid down by the Governor in his speech and other communications to the Assembly—declaring their firm and unalterable determination to resist any innovation which may be attempted to be made in their ancient and acknowledged rights and privileges, as being inexpedient and dangerous. A humble memorial, moreover, it is stated, has been drawn up by the House, praying his Majesty the King, to be graciously pleased to remove Sir William Lumley from the Government of this Colony. We understand there was a call of the House on this occasion, and that every Member in the Colony was present except one or two who were excused on account of severe illness.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BREACH BETWEEN PORTUGAL, AUSTRIA, AND RUSSIA.

The Supplement to the Lisbon Gazette (*Diario do Governo*) of the 27th August, contains the official documents relative to the departure of the Russian Ambassador, of the Austrian Ambassador, and of the Austrian Consul-General.

On the 22d instant, the English packet sailed for Falmouth, having on board Baron Thuyll, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and Baron Sturmer, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentioary from his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and also the Chevalier de Berks, Austrian Consul-General at this Court.

Here follow the documents. The first is a circular letter to the Portuguese Ministers in Foreign Courts, for M. Silverhe Pinheiro Ferreira, dated 21st of August, 1821, giving an account of what has happened. The first states the departure of the Ambassadors without leaving any Chargés d'Affaires. The people having illuminated on the 29th of March, and two following nights, on account of the taking the oath to the bases of the new Constitution, and several Ministers and Consuls of Foreign Courts not thinking it necessary to illuminate theirs, the windows of the Delegate of the Court of Rome were broken on the first night. The Regency expressed to all the Ministers their regret at this outrage, and took every precaution to prevent the repetition of it, by placing centinels and patrols, and nothing happened the two following nights, except that the serjeant commanding the patrol before the house of the Austrian Consul, thinking he was patrol to the end of the streets, it happened that just while he was a few steps off, the populace passing, and seeing the house without lights, threw some stones and broke several windows, which the patrol hearing came up, and the authors of the outrage fled; but, as the crowd was great, the serjeant, fearing lest some fresh insult might be offered, went in, and persuaded M. de Berks to give orders to illuminate; which was done. Next day M. de Berks wrote a note to M. de Braamcamp, complaining of the insult, and desiring a passport for a courier to be sent to Count Metternich. An answer (No. 2) was returned, explaining the affair, and with this M. de Berks appeared to be satisfied.

The Portuguese Government was therefore much astonished to find in the English newspaper *The Courier*, of the 19th May (No. 3), a narrative so far from the truth, that it gave reason to fear, what in fact happened on the return of the courier from Vienna. The Conde de Barbacena, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, receiving a note (No. 4) from M. de Berks, in a tone such as must naturally be inspired at the Court of Vienna, by the affair in question, related, not as it really happened, but as described in *The Courier*, concluding with a categorical and indecently premature alternative, of either an immediate and ample satisfaction, or his passports.

Well known and satisfactory reasons having hindered the giving an immediate answer by the Conde da Barbacena, M. Ferreira, who succeeded him, received from M. de Berks a note (No. 5). which he presented in a conference that he had asked with M. Ferreira, and in which he did not hesitate to say that the insult was premeditated, and that many persons in high offices were concerned, but he declined giving any proofs in support of this assertion, M. Ferreira made the strictest investigation, and finding no trace of any such plot, laid the affair before his Majesty, by whose orders he returned an answer (No. 6), in which it is stated, that the Government cannot discover that any person can be convicted of improper conduct, except the officer commanding the patrol; to punish him severely was the only satisfaction, added to the frank and clear exposition already made that could be given him; and that if he declined this, he might have his passports. Meantime, Baron Sturmer arriving, a new inquiry was commenced, M. de Berks pretending to prove his assertion, by saying, that the people had come with bags full of stones, and that the attack lasted three hours, without the armed force interfering—While this inquiry was going on, Baron Sturmer wrote a note (No. 7), complaining that the Government was remiss in giving the satisfaction required, and threatening the consequences of a silence, which he represented as equally extraordinary and inexplicable. To this the Minister returned an answer, (No. 8,) to which Baron Sturmer replied, by merely acknowledging the receipt of it, and desiring his passports, which were sent him.

On the same day (16th Aug.) Baron Thuyll, the Russian Minister, sent a note (No. 9), stating that he considered himself and his august master as exposed to infallible insults, from the populace, on all illuminations, such as the 24th of August, then near at hand, & declared that he was resolved never to put any lights in his palace.

It being necessary to repel the pretensions arrogated by a foreign Minister, to judge of the nature of the institutions of the internal government of the country, the Minister replied in a note (No. 10), together with the passports which he had required.

Notwithstanding all that has passed, the Portuguese Government hopes that this unpleasant affair will not have any consequences tending to disturb the good understanding now subsisting between the Governments in question.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1821.

The principal intelligence of the week of any interest, is comprehended in three articles;—the dismissal of Sir Robert Baker, the arrival of the King, and the degree of mischief to the harvest under the weather of the week now expiring.

As regards the first of these points, without intending to give into any of the party language and party feelings of the opposition papers, we must be allowed to say, as fair and impartial men, that we exceedingly regret it; that we consider it as an impolitic and ill-judged act of rigour towards an experienced and humane magistrate; and that we regard it to be peculiarly ill timed, as immediately preceding the return of his Majesty homewards. The people had certainly no right to divert the line of the Queen's funeral, as directed to proceed by the King, her husband, and the supreme authority of the kingdom. There cannot be two opinions upon this subject. It was of course a breach of the public peace upon the part of the assembled people; and the peace officers, and the military called in to their aid, and those who presided over them, had an unquestionable right, in law, to force their way, and to disperse the people. But then comes the question, whether it was prudent [illegible] to do, or whether more mischief would not have ensued upon the application of the necessary force than the occasion was worth or could justify. This question may be decided [illegible] comparison of its [illegible] on the one side, that of changing the course of the funeral, the mischief was, and is this,—that the assembled people carried a triumph over the magistracy, and the armed force in their aid. We are not disposed to under-value this consequence, and we allow it to be of a very serious magnitude and importance. On the other side, that of forcing the road according to the direction commanded to be pursued, the evil would have been this, the certain loss of perhaps a hundred lives, and in the actual state of the metropolis at that period some risk of defeat even to the soldiery, and the risk of a more serious failure. These were the mischiefs between which Sir Robert Baker had to make his choice; and, in our humble opinion, so far as merely respects this choice, he acted with prudence and humanity. He naturally put these two questions to his own understanding; the first, what will be the consequence of my forcing, or attempting to force my way; the second, what will be that of my changing the direction; and then comparing them together, he decided that the probable mischief of the former would be a greater cost than the latter was worth, either in its direct good, or in that of the mischief of giving the people a triumph over the law and public peace. This is our own opinion, humbly speaking, as respects the main point. But, as regards some things which passed, such as the civility and forbearance of Sir Robert Baker [illegible] some of the leaders of this proceeding, [illegible] negociating with them, when he should have ordered their instant arrest, as disturbers of the public peace, here we think he [illegible] wrong. We dislike popular violence as much as we dislike military rigour. We think the [illegible] might have been safely and prudently [illegible] to the last instance; and, in [illegible] place, we would have done so.

But I would not have negociated, for a moment, with Mr. Waithman, or Mr. Parkins, after we had taken our purpose, and began our course. We would have followed the dictates of our own understanding, and our own humanity; we would have remembered what was due to law and to example as to the future, and what was due to humanity, and a generous, though possibly mistaken impulse, in the people; under these circumstances, we should have acted, generally, as Sir Robert Baker acted, and therefore we regret his dismissal, and deem it to be impolitic, and ill-considered.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to continue a year longer in the Vice-Royal Government, as a mark of the royal favour of the King. Of the thirty one Noblemen who have filled the station of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the last century, only six have had the honour of the regular period being prolonged by the Sovereign.

Sir H. Lowe, the late Governor of St. Helena, with his Lady and suite, landed at Deal on Sunday last, from the Dunira East Indiaman, and immediately proceeded for London.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Sept. 8, 1821.

The remains of her late Majesty Queen Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth were removed from Brandenburgh-House, Hammersmith, on the morning of Tuesday the 14th of August, at seven o'clock, in a hearse decorated with escutcheons and drawn by eight horses, escorted by a guard of honour, consisting of a squadron of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, which was relieved at Romford by a like guard of the 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and similar reliefs took place at Chelmsford and at Colchester.

Upon the arrival of the Royal Remains at Chelmsford, they were deposited in the Church under a military guard. On Wednesday morning the procession moved, and halted the following night at Colchester, where the Royal Body was placed in the Church under a military guard, and on the following morning the procession again advanced and arrived at Harwich at twelve o'clock, when the Royal Remains were conveyed on board the Glasgow frigate, attended by John Calvert, Esq. Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, and Sir George Nayler, Clarenceux King of Arms. The colours at Harwich and at Landguard Fort were hoisted at half-mast, and minute guns were fired from the Fort as soon as the body was placed in the boats, and continued until the firing was taken up by the Glasgow frigate and the remainder of the squadron appointed for this service. The persons who were to accompany the Royal Remains embarked on board the Glasgow and other ships, and on the following morning the squadron sailed for the Continent.

On the arrival of the Royal Remains at Stade, on Monday the 20th of August, they were deposited in the Church during the night. The procession moved the next morning and halted that night at Buxtehude, on Wednesday night at Soltau, and on Thursday night at Celle, her Majesty's Remains being placed in the principal Church of these respective places during the night.

The procession arrived at Brunswick on Friday evening, at eleven o'clock, and advanced to the Cathedral Church of St. Blaise, where her Majesty's Remains were deposited, with the customary solemnities, in the vault of the Ducal Family of Brunswick, in pursuance of her Majesty's wish, expressed in one of the codicils to her will.

SEPTEMBER 23d.

DISMISSAL OF SIR ROBERT WILSON.

In our Paper of last week we entered very fully into the subject of the dismissal of Sir Robert Baker for a failure in the execution of his Majesty's orders respecting the route to be pursued in the funeral of the Queen. In the fair and impartial exercise of our own judgment we unequivocally expressed our regret at this act of rigor and impolicy—of rigor, inasmuch as it unnecessarily degraded a very worthy and respectable man and Magistrate; and of impolicy, inasmuch as it accompanied the King's return by an exercise of prerogative against popular feelings. It is an undoubted right of the King, as the Supreme head of the executive, to dismiss and appoint as he may please; but all the prerogatives of the King should be exercised upon public principles, Ministers are responsible, so far as public opinion may proceed, for the wisdom and expedience of the moderation and the Royal grace, with which even the absolute rights of the Crown are administered. Upon this principle, & under the peculiar circumstances of the case in question, we think that the dismissal of Sir Robert Baker was harsh and unnecessary. But our present subject is with Sir Robert Wilson, a totally different character, and marking totally a different state of thinks.

In our Paper of this day will be found two different statements of the cases of this dismissal. According to the one, and we apprehend, the authentic statement, Sir Robert Wilson rode up to Captain Oakes, on the day of the funeral, and reproved both him and his regiment for the act of firing; that is to say, firing their pistols over their shoulders, and their carbines over the heads of the people. He asserted, that there was no necessity for such an act, and that it was disgraceful to the regiment, and to the service. According to the other account, which proceeds from the friends of Sir Robert, he only rode up to Captain Oakes,—requested to know if the soldiers were firing by his orders, entreated him to spare the effusion of blood. The two accounts, therefore, though differing in circumstances agree in the main and great point; that Sir Robert Wilson rode up to Captain Oakes on the part of the people, and requested him to stop the effusion of bloood.

Now this we apprehend to be true character of the transaction; and when the matter is thus stated, what is it, more or less, than that Sir Robert Wilson, a soldier, and a Major-General in the British service, and a man known to be such to all the multitude, ostentatiously interposes between the soldiers and the people, holding himself out as a popular partizan, and giving to the act of the soldiers the colour of an unnecessary effusion of blood? What is this, we say, only in a less degree, but a secession of a military man of the first consequence and reputation from the part of the military to that of the people, and therein an encouragement of the one to persist in a resistance certainly illegal, and a discouragement to the soldiery to obey their own immediate officers in maintaining the public peace? Imagine, for a moment, that one of the Captain of the Guards on duty had withdrawn in the same manner from the ranks of his comrades, and riding up to the commanding officer of the day, in the midst of his men, had demanded of him if the soldiers were firing by orders, and he had entreated him to spare the unnecessary effusion of blood. Imagine, that some of the soldiers, hearing this remonstrance, adopted the opinion of the remonstrating officer, and that the populace assembled received him with acclamations. Does not very one here perceive to imminent and almost necessary evils from such a line of conduct?—the first, that one part of the soldiery might be irritated against their fellows, and might be led to take part with the people; the second, that under such circumstances no soldiery could venture to act at all, whatever might be the danger to the peace and property of the metropolis. As things now are, the soldiers obey their officers, and their officers the law; and if their officers act without law, or against it, the law is strong enough to punish them. In this way, the public safety and liberty are rendered perfectly consistent with military order and discipline. But what would not be the ultimate confusion, if soldiers and officers could deliberate amongst themselves, and if officers could in any way exhibit themselves as popular partizans, and as having another interest, another duty, another object, than their comrades at that time actually employed in the execution of their duty?

In our previous observations upon the occurrences at the Queen's funeral, & upon the Inquests which followed it we have expressed our own regret that the wish of the people was not conceded in the first instance,—that Lord Liverpool, without seeming to give way, had not actually desired them to proceed through the City, and thus have saved both the honour of authority (so far as it could be concerned,) and the subsequent disorders. But we have never hesitated to acknowledge; that the act of the people, though proceeding from venial and honourable feelings was a decided resistance to lawful authority, & therefore was illegal. The Magistrates, therefore, had a clear right to call in the aid of the military to assist the execution of the law; and as it would be nugatory to call in such aid unless the military had a right to act, the military had a clear right to exercise so much force as was necessary to disperse the crowd and force the way. This is the law, because it is the common sense of the case; the question of prudence is another question, and belonged solely to Sir Robert Baker and the Magistrates present, and we think Sir Robert Baker decided the question very properly. But, so far as the soldiers were concerned, they were unquestionably employed in the exercise of their duty; and therefore every act was wrong, which tended to give an unfair colour to such performance of duty; and was not only wrong but mischievous, when it tended to exasperate the people and to encourage their illegal resistance, and was not only wrong and mischievous, but was undutiful and disloyal, when it was the act of an officer against his fellow-soldiers.

In any of these observations, we intend only a fair statement of a great public question, and have not an atom of harsh feelings against Sir Robert Wilson. We know him to be an officer of great and deserved military reputation, and of a degree of talent and acquired knowledge, which is not only honourable to himself, but to the profession to which he belongs. His services in Portugal and in Germany will be mentioned with just applause by the future historians of the time. He is unquestionably one of the first partisan military leaders of the age; he formed and maintained the Lusitanian Legion at a most critical period of the war; and he almost retained, by the aid of this single body, the whole line of frontier between Spain and Portugal before the invasion of Massena. All these services we acknowledge, and we regret, "tanta et tem multa bene merita levitate extingui." He is one example out of many, that good and great qualities may be rendered nearly wholly ineffectual by the absence of that common prudence and homely sense, which teach a man in all things to observe the becoming fitness and decorum of his station and condition: and to abstain from those eccentricities and improprieties, which all men condemn, because all men perceive them to be different from what others say and do in the like station. We will venture to speak for others besides ourselves. Even in the quarter by whom the dismissal of Sir Robert Wilson has been advised, we will venture to say that there is not only a just feeling of his military qualities and services, but that remaining kindness and disposition to pardon, of which he may hereafter reap the fruits. They exceedingly mistake the character of his Majesty's Ministers, and still more of his Majesty personally who imagine that we live under any thing like an Iron Sceptre. But authority cannot subsist unless upon occasions it is duly maintained.

The vacancies of Police Magistrates which were occasioned by the death of Mr. Kinnaird, at the Thames Police-Office, and the resignation of Sir R. Baker, at Bow-street Office, have been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Halls.

EX-GENERAL PEPE.

The following note is from the Ex-General Pepe:—

Sir,—I have just learnt that mention has been made in the London papers, of the Spanish and Portuguese Governments having, on my late passage through the Peninsula, generously offered me pensions equivalent to the pay of a Lieutenant-General in their respective services; but in this account an essential particular has been omitted, which is, that with every feeling of gratitude and respect, I thought it consistent with the independence of my principles to decline the offers.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
GUGLIELMO PEPE, Lieut. Gen. &c. &c.
London, Sept. 18, 1821.

P. S. I find that some libeller has accused me of having carried off from Naples the residue of the public money remaining in the chests of the army I commanded. I think it unnecessary to notice such an assertion, otherwise than by observing, that it is one of those falsehoods with which the hireling herd delude their masters, and prop up their cause.

DEATH OF BERGAMI.

An Evening Paper says, we have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from Milan, by a commercial house in the City, of the highest respectability, and whose mercantile connexions with Italy are of great extent:—

MILAN, WEDNESDAY MORNING SEPT. 5th.
Albergo della croce di Malta.

"We were all much astonished to hear of the Queen's death; it was indeed sudden; but will you not likewise be surprised to hear that the famous M. Bergami is also dead? The Queen died on the 7th; he died on the 10th, with a complaint in his bowels. I first heard it reported in this city, and had it confirmed on my visit to the Ville d'Este, on the Lake of Como. This is where the Queen lived, and still belongs to her, or at least to her executors."

The letter from which this paragraph is taken, was written by an English gentleman, a branch of the family and establishment in London that has so kindly communicated it to us. These circumstances are a sufficient warrant, that in forwarding this intelligence (and we have seen the original letter) no deception was intended, nor any thing but a mere statement of interesting news, which the writer took the best means in his power to authenticate. We therefore conceive, that the above notice of Bergami's death is full entitled to credit, so far as it goes, and the probability of its being perfectly well-founded is strengthened by the fact that, contrary to all expectation, that celebrated individual was not heard of during her Majesty's funeral on the Continent. Our readers will observe, that it is positively stated that the report of Bergami's death, which the writer heard at Milan, was confirmed to him at the Villa d'Este, whither he afterwards went.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

Yesterday, pursuant to annual custom, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation, assembled in the Guildhall, to choose the new Lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

The names of the following Candidates having been proclaimed with the customary form, viz. Aldermen Magnay, Cox, Heygate, and Waithman, the election was declared to have fallen, by the show of hands, on Aldermen Magnay and Waithman. Mr. Alderman Heygate's friends did not demand a poll.

The Aldermen then withdrew; to consider which of the Aldermen should fill the Civic Chair; and at a quarter past two returned to the Hall, stating that the choice of the Court had fallen on Alderman Magnay.

SPAIN.—The accounts from Spain in the Paris Journals lead to rather favourable prognostics with regard to the condition of that country. General Salvador, an officer of reputation, is appointed Minister at War, in the place of Walanzat, who declined the office. Copons has also resigned his functions as Political Chief of Madrid, and is succeeded *ad interim* by Don Joseph St. Martin. The *Gazette de France* asserts, that Morillo has resumed his post of Governor and Captain-General of New Castile, which is considered a mortal blow to the Fontana d'Oro and its partisans. Montarlot, the Frenchman, and Vaudancourt, accused of the plot for invading France have been seized with all their papers and some of their associates, amongst whom was Cuguet de Montarlet. The name of Riego is still connected with this conspiracy by some of the party publications.

By the Lisbon parpers of the 6th instant, it appears that a strong jealousy of the King, or his advisers, predominates in the assembly of the Cortes. A question being put to the Cortes by the Minister of the interior, whether his "Majesty could nominate one of the Councellors to the post of Secretary of State", it was, after a warm discussion, decided in the negative.

The *Hamburgh* mail communicates a Turkish document, being a letter from the Grand Vizier to the Governor-General of the Morea. The purpose of this address, is to recommend it to the Turkish army, about to retake Athens from the native Greeks, to protect and preserve the monuments of antiquity in the city and its environs, as a mark of esteem to the King of England; at the instance of whose Ambassador the injunction from the Grand Vizier has been transmitted.

The Greek fleet is said in a continental paper to consist of 150 vessels, carrying each from 15 to 40 guns; of a great number having fewer than 15: and of 500 which are armed with from 2 to 5 guns. The larger class of vessels is divided into four squadrons. The first cruises at the mouth of the Dardanelles; the second is stationed near the Cyclades; the third protects the isles of Hydra, Spezza, and Psata; and the fourth is in the Ionian Sea.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.—A number of Sir R. Wilson's constituents have resolved to call a public meeting of the whole constituent body of Southwarth, to consider the propriety of commencing a subscription to indemnify Sir R. Wilson for the means of subsistence which he has lost through his dismissal from the army. Sir Robert has addressed a letter to the Commander-in-Chief, requiring some explanation of the causes of his dismissal from the service, and demanding a public investigation of his conduct. Should this be refused, we are informed that it is his intention to address a letter to his constituents, containing a statement of particulars connected with his removal, and to take no further steps till the meeting of Parliament. He is to remain at Paris till he receive an answer from his Royal Highness. A gentleman, under the signature of "D." in a letter to the editor of a daily paper, requests to be put down 500l. to a subscription for Sir Robert Wilson. Another subscription of 500l. has since been communicated to the same journal by a generous individual, who conceal his name under the signature "A," and who expresses a hope that "every letter in the alphabet will follow in due succession."—The half-pay of Sir R. Wilson was 25s. a-day.

THE ARMY.

MEMORANDUM OF THE PRICES OF THE COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY, AND ALTERATION IN THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FULL AND HALF PAY.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE GUARDS.

Commissions.	*Prices.*	*Difference in value between the several Commissions in succession.*
Cornet	£1,200	.....
Lieutenant	1,600	..... £400
Captain	3,500	 1,900
Major	5,350	 1,850
Lieutenant Colonel	7,250	 1,900

	LIFE GUARDS.		
Cornet, ...	1,250	.....	
Lieutenant	1,785	.....	525
Captain	3,500	.....	1,715
Major	5,350	.....	1,850
Lieutenant-Colonel	7,250	.....	1,900
	DRAGOON GUARDS, AND DRAGOONS.		
Cornet	840	.....	
Lieutenant	1,190	.....	350
Captain	3,225	.....	2,035
Major	4,575	.....	1,350
Lieutenant-Colonel	6,175	.....	1,600
	FOOT GUARDS.		
Ensign	1,200	.....	
Lieutenant	2,050	.....	850
Captain, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.	4,800	.....	2,750
Major, with the rank of Colonel.	8,000	.....	3,200
Lieutenant-Colonel	9,000	.....	700
	MARCHING REGIMENT OF FOOT.		
Ensign	4 0	.....	
Lieutenant	700	.....	250
Captain	1,800	.....	1,100
Major	3,200	.....	1,400
Lieutenant-Colonel	4,500	.....	1,300
	IN FUSILEER AND RIFLE REGIMENTS.		
Second Lieutenant	500	.....	
First Lieutenant ..	700	.....	

DIFFERENCE IN VALUE BETWEEN FULL AND HALF-PAY COMMISSISSIONS.

	Cavalry.				Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1,533	0	0	.....	1,014
Major	1,352	0	0	.....	949
Captain	1,034	3	4	.....	511
Lieutenant	0,532	13	4	.....	365

BANK OF ENGLAND.

A reduction is about to take place almost immediately in the establishment of the Bank of England. The number of clerks to be discharged is stated at 125 of which 40 are from the Hall side or Cashier's office, and the remainder from the various accountant-offices for the different classifications of stock, with one and two pound Bank-note office. In the latter, which employed between 200 and 300 clerks, the return to payment in specie must have led to the expectation of a very material reduction; but the number discharged under the present arrangement is only twenty-four. It was not at all known before Friday last, we believe, that the change was contemplated by the Governors of the Bank, and the measure, therefore, being one that involves the welfare or subsistence of so many families, appears a little abrupt. But in the mode of carrying it into effect, the Bank have acted with a degree of liberality which merits praise. All the clerks now dismissed will receive an annuity for life, in proportion to the amount of pay and length of service, a selection being made, as far as the interests of the concern rendered it prudent to do so, from those who are the soonest likely from long services to claim the right of superannuation. But every clerk discharged will, we understand, be allowed the option, if he prefers it, of receiving a sum of money equivalent to the value of his annuity. Thus to those who are still young and have a talent for business, an opportunity will be afforded, by a supply of capital, of engaging in trade, and of working out their own independence. The number of clerks employed at the Bank is above 1,000; the number discharged, therefore, is about one-eighth part of the whole. By the measure a saving will accrue to the Bank when the respective annuities fall in, of about 20,000*l.* per annum. We understand that the cause assigned by the Directors for this step, in the notice to those clerks whose services are to cease, is a general falling off in the business of the establishment.

The Government have ordered all the telegraphs between the Admiralty and the out-ports of England to be put in perfect repair. The old manner of communicating is laid aside, the new mode being considered infinitely more expeditious and comprehensive. By the change of system the question given at the home station will only be known to the officer who presents it, and to him who last receives it at the distant port. All persons immediately employed will only have to make the fac simile of the first signal, and the returns, which may be received in 15 minutes, at the distance of 72 miles, if the atmosphere be favourable. The workmen are busily employed at the Admiralty, Crown-square, and other places,—It is conjectured this repair is for the more speedy communication of intelligence during his Majesty's absence on the Continent.

INTERESTING TO MARINERS.—A Bahama paper of 25th July states, that the survey of the Gulf stream has been completed, and that a new chart is prepared to be transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty. It is said that the errors of all the old charts on the most prominent points of the Gulf passage have been the cause of so many vessels getting on the Florida reef.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A female, aged upwards of seventy years, has resided for a considerable time in a small house, at Cambridge heath, Hackney-road. She kept no servant, associated with none of her neighbours, and the only inmate was a favourite cat. Her doors and windows were constantly kept secured, and the signal of the milk man, or any one applying for admission, was throwing a stone against the door or window. A neighbour's daughter was in the habit of going every morning to procure her water, but on Monday, after repeated signals, she could get no go entrance: The girl went for her mother, and with a diamond ring they cut a pane of glass, got admission, and proceeded up stairs. There they found the old lady, by the side of her bed, with her clothes on, and a small piece of cat's meat in her hand. They soon discovered that she was dead. It is supposed she died of apoplexy, as no marks of violence appeared, nor was any of the property disturbed. From the abstemious manner of her living it was supposed her circumstances were very limited; but, on examining her draws, stock receipts and Government securities were found to the amount of near *One hundred thousand pounds*! She always declared she would make no will, for "the King" should have *all her money*. Every search has been made, but no will found. Her sister died a few years ago and left her 7000*l.* which it now seems she at first declined, saying she was not in want of money. No relative has yet appeared; she was a maiden lady, and her name *Sarah Bond*.—On Thursday a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body. The principal evidence was the female servant of Mr. Ashley, the next door neighbour, and landlord of the deceased. She made exactly the same statement, as we have already detailed, respecting the finding the deceased dead in the bed-room. Nothing further was elicited, and the Jury, after a short consultation, returned verdict, *Died by the visitation of God.*—Mr. Ashley was asked if there not a great quantity of property found in the house, which he answered in the affirmative, and that he should immediately advertise it, in order to discover if there was any legal claimant.

OCTOBER 8.

DANGEROUS STATE OF SPAIN AS RESPECTS HER POLITICAL INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

We have lately abstained from any mention of the affairs of Spain, lest, on the one hand, we should appear to give encouragement to principles certainly there carried into excess, and lest, on the other, we should seem to take part with her late feeble and despotic Government;—feeble, as to the protection of person and property; and despotic, inasmuch as the will of the King, and the power and influence of the Nobility, occupied the place of law. An event has now occurred of so serious a nature, as to render it necessary to terminate this forbearance. Our readers will learn with some surprise, that England and Spain are upon the eve of a state of things very little short of actual war; and that a feather, almost, may turn the scale either way.

This affair is briefly as follows:—In a Spanish Paper, called the Regulator, appeared in tenor the following paragraph. It is affirmed, that his Britannic Majesty, George the Fourth, will do himself the honour of taking a second wife in his present journey to the Continent; and that this lady will be chosen from one of the German Courts,—perhaps the youngest Princess of the Austrian house of Esterhazy,—a young lady of the age of eighteen years, and therefore extremely well suited to the more mature years of his British Majesty, now in his sixtieth year. The Paper then goes on to add, "that this news can excite no surprise, since there are persons to whom all crimes are permitted, and who, though the object of general execration, nevertheless enjoy all the favours of fortune, if remorse do not assail them at every hour and every minute of the day; and if they are permitted to enjoy the fruits of their misdeeds." Immediately upon the publication of this atrocious libel, the British Ambassador applied to the Spanish Government, and demanded, as he had a good right to demand, the punishment of the *libeller*. The Spanish Government ordered the prosecution of the Editor and the Printer; but the Grand Jury, or what is tantamount to it in the Spanish Administration of Justice, threw out, as we should term it, the bill, endorsing upon the back of it that they saw no matter of prosecution in the act alleged. The British Minister, therefore, and the powerful Monarch whom he represents, have received no satisfaction for this atrocious insult, and, so far as Spain and her Government are concerned, have no explanation or satisfaction to expect for one of the most abominable libels in modern times.

Under these circumstances, the question is, what are the rights of our Government, and what our duty.

As respects the question of right, it will immediately appear by familiar illustration. Suppose the servants or children of our neighbours insult us, what are our manifest rights and duty? In the first place, it is our duty, from courtesy, to apply to the master and father of the family, and to require the necessary satisfaction for the past, and restriction for the future from him. If he refuse, or if he state that such is the condition of his family that he has no longer the power of correcting or controlling them, we have then the right of taking the matter into our own hands; and, if it should be within our power, to administer the necessary correction, or force the due satisfaction, for ourselves. The question is precisely the same in the intercourse of nations. It is our duty to apply, as we have done, to the Government itself in the first instance; and it is our right, upon the refusal or imbecility of such Government, to take the matter into our own hands and putting the Government out of view, deal at once with the people. There can be no question, therefore as to the right in this case. The only question is, is it humanity as regards the Spanish people, and is it prudent as respects our own situation.

To this we answer, that however atrocious are the insult and the libel, we think a great degree of consideration is due to the present condition of the Spanish people, and that as concerns even their interests only, it would be a defect of humanity to punish them with such an infliction as a general war (for any war would be general), for the excesses of a popular writer. We think, moreover, that much is to be allowed for the nature of the subject-matter of the libel, and for the delusions which have spread from England to foreign nations upon this subject. It is not too much to say, that the people of England are themselves very disproportionately and strangely divided upon the business of the late Queen, and that the majority of the people, in number at least, believe her to have been innocent, and therefore hardly treated.

But with such opinions at home, is it a reasonable subject of surprise, that a greater degree of error should spread abroad, and that foreign writers, in such a country as Spain, should express themselves as they think and feel.—We do not say this to diminish the feeling amongst ourselves for this atrocious libel, for atrocious it is, and most false in its subject-matter.—We say it only in answer to the argument that our national honour is called upon to resent it by national war.—With every due respect for the character of the King, and for the infamous falsehoods intimated in the libel, we do not assent for a moment to this proposition. It is a libel, but a libel which one may well pass over—a libel which in no degree involves our national honour under the known state of opinions and feelings amongst ourselves.—We do not say, that these feelings & opinions are not erroneous, we believe them ourselves to be so & we have often stated our opinion upon the subject; but still they do exist; still this division of sentiment upon the guilt or innocence of the Queen exists amongst us; the grossest part of the libel is that which imputes to his Majesty, or which insinuates it, that he himself did not partake in the errors of his subjects; but that, knowing her to be innocent, knowing that all the allegations were false, he instituted the proceedings against her for the purpose of oppressing and being rid of her. But no one can have a right to say this. Difference may and will exist, and upon this subject does exist almost in the members of the same family, and, therefore, is an honest and a venial difference.—But, in a matter of this kind, no one can have a right so far to assume his own judgment to be the true conclusion, as to impute such an atrocious degree of villainy to those who have thought differently, and who have acted upon such an opinion. As respects the question of prudence, there cannot be the doubt of a moment that our present state is not a condition for war, and for such a cause.

The harvest is now drawing to a close, and although the crops have suffered from unfavorable weather, the loss is trivial in comparison with what was lately anticipated.

Many intelligent farmers are of opinion that the harvest will turn out to be an average crop throughout England. France and the Netherlands have had an abundant harvest; and the stores of the latter country, the most fertile in the west of Europe, are described to be overflowing with grain.

A letter from Smyrna, dated the 28th August, has been received, which mentions a fact of great importance, if its truth can be relied on. It states, that the amnesty of the Turkish Sultan had been communicated to the Greek fleet in the Archipelago, and that many of their ships had determined to accept it, and to abandon the contest. This information was given at Smyrna by a small French vessel of war, the master of which declared that he had met several of the ships of war returning to their respective stations to disarm.

Letters dated the 4th ult. have been received from Odessa, but still without finally determining the question of peace or war. No doubt is, however, entertained of the amicable termination of the difference between Russia and the Porte. The appointment of another Ambassador to Constantinople, it is supposed, will be the mode in which the pacific views of the Emperor Alexander will be manifested to Europe.—A letter from Leghorn of the 18th September states, that vessels which left Constantinople the 16th, 18th, 20th, and 22d August, and reached Genoa and Leghorn at different times, all agreed in their accounts of a complete naval victory having been gained by the Greeks over the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleet.

At Monte Video a revolution of an important nature has occurred, that province having declared itself a portion of the Brazils. An assembly of the representatives of the people was called on the 15th of July, to consider that step, or the alternative of establishing an independent government. They chose to become a province of Brazil, but on what terms is not distinctly stated. It is mentioned as one indispensable condition, that 6,000 European troops shall be maintained for their protection.

Several Clerks in the Bank of England, not included in the original list of reduction, have petitioned to be discharged upon similar terms. The number of applicants on Friday amounted to twenty, and several others are expected to follow the example. It is presumed that a like system will be adopted in the East India House and several other public offices.

The foreign papers, both French and German, contain various allusions to his Majesty's visit. It is observable, that the consorts of some of the reigning Princes of Germany, with the Princesses their daughters, are bearing upon various points of his Majesty's route from Brussels to Hanover, with views too obvious to require explanation. Some of the young ladies are described as well calculated to make an impression where it is their purpose to please. The young Princess of Hesse is the most frequently alluded to.

MRS. SARAH BOND.—The death of this eccentric woman, which we announced in our paper of last week, has created a great sensation in the neighbourhood where she lived, among such of her own sex as now and then could get a bird's eye glimpse of her while living; one laments that she was not so fortunate as to have proffered her services; another that she had not offered to make her bed, and assist her in her domestic arrangements, &c. so as to have had a *chance* of coming in for some part of her immense wealth. From what we have been able to collect, we are of opinion that none of these kind services would have been requited in the way these [illegible] she always professed [illegible] to both sexes. The men she [illegible] and the women "much worse." It is rather singular that this woman, who died last Tuesday se'nnight, should still remain unburied. The body has been placed in [illegible] and the report is, that no interment can take place until the approbation of the Lord Chancellor is obtained. In the year 1812, it is said she had 30,000*l.* in the funds [illegible] she had 15,000*l.* left her; at this time she had sunk 12,000*l* for a proportionate life annuity. Living in so abstemious a manner, no doubt the interest and compound interest of all her money has ever since been accumulating. Every endeavour has been used to trace her connexions, but all at present have been unavailing.

LLOYD'S LIST.

TUESDAY Oct. 2

The Hyperion, Norfor, arrived in the river from Bombay, fell in with on the 23d off the Cape de Verds, a ship and a brig, and was informed that they were part of Lord Coobrane's squadron, on a cruize.

LONDON [illegible]

Cotton.—The [illegible] consist of—900 [illegible] Surat, 6¾d. a 8d. [illegible] bond.—960 Pernambuco [illegible] 227 Demerara and [illegible] paid.—6. Grenada, 10¼d. duty paid.—The Arrivals from the 28th of September, to the 4th of October inclusive:—Bombay, 2,386.—Madras, 150.—Jamaica, 207.—Barbice, 84.—This market is quiet, on account of the India sale next week. The prices are little varied. The accounts from Liverpool this morning state that market steady, but not much business doing.

INDIGO.—The sale [illegible] finished at [illegible] House; the [illegible] Indigos sold [illegible] than last sale, the [illegible] vance of 1s. a 1s. 3d.

We understand that [illegible] stances have occasi[illegible] wards his Majesty [illegible] ly in the part of [illegible] the Kingdom of the [illegible] undoubted

[illegible] ntinued.

LIFE GUARDS.			
Cornet	1,260	.....	
Lieutenant	1,785	.....	525
Captain	3,500	.....	1,715
Major	5,350	.....	1,850
Lieutenant-Colonel	7,250	.....	1,900
DRAGOON GUARDS, AND DRAGOONS.			
Cornet	840	.....	
Lieutenant	1,190	.....	350
Captain	3,225	.....	2,035
Major	4,575	.....	1,350
Lieutenant-Colonel	6,175	.....	1,600
FOOT GUARDS.			
Ensign	1,200	.....	
Lieutenant	2,050	.....	850
Captain, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.	4,800	.....	2,750
Major, with the rank of Colonel.	8,000	.....	3,500
Lieutenant-Colonel	9,000	.....	700
MARCHING REGIMENT OF FOOT.			
Ensign	4 0	.....	
Lieutenant	700	.....	250
Captain	1,800	.....	1,100
Major	3,200	.....	1,400
Lieutenant-Colonel	4,500	.....	1,300
IN FUSILEER AND RIFLE REGIMENTS.			
Second Lieutenant	500	.....	
First Lieutenant	700	.....	

DIFFERENCE IN VALUE BETWEEN FULL AND HALF-PAY COMMISSISSIONS.

	Cavalry.				Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1,533	0	0	.....	1,214
Major	1,352	0	0	.....	949
Captain	1,034	3	4	.....	511
Lieutenant	0,582	13	4	.....	365

BANK OF ENGLAND.

A reduction is about to take place almost immediately in the establishment of the Bank of England. The number of clerks to be discharged is stated at 125 of which 40 are from the Half side or Cashier's office, and the remainder from the various accountant-offices for the different classifications of stock, with one and two pound Bank-note office. In the latter, which employed between 200 and 300 clerks, the return to payment in specie must have led to the expectation of a very material reduction; but the number discharged under the present arrangement is only twenty-four. It was not at all known before Friday last, we believe, that the change was contemplated by the Governors of the Bank, and the measure, therefore, being one that involves the welfare or subsistence of so many families, appears a little abrupt. But in the mode of carrying it into effect, the Bank have acted with a degree of liberality which merits praise. All the clerks now dismissed will receive an annuity for life, in proportion to the amount of pay and length of service, a selection being made, as far as the interests of the concern rendered it prudent to do so, from those who are the soonest likely from long services to claim the right of superannuation. But every clerk discharged will, we understand, be allowed the option, if he prefers it, of receiving a sum of money equivalent to the value of his annuity. Thus to those who are still young and have a talent for business, an opportunity will be afforded, by a supply of capital, of engaging in trade, and of working out their own independence. The number of clerks employed at the Bank is above 1,000; the number discharged, therefore, is about one-eighth part of the whole. By the measure a saving will accrue to the Bank when the respective annuities fall in, of about 20,000*l.* per annum. We understand that the cause assigned by the Directors for this step, in the notice to those clerks whose services are to cease, is a general falling off in the business of the establishment.

The Government have ordered all the telegraphs between the Admiralty and the out-ports of England to be put in perfect repair. The old manner of communicating is laid aside, the new mode being considered infinitely more expeditious and comprehensive. By the change of system the question given at the home station will only be known to the officer who presents it, and to him who last receives it at the distant port. All persons immediately employed will only have to make the fac simile of the first signal, and the returns, which may be received in 15 minutes, at the distance of 72 miles, if the atmosphere be favourable. The workmen are busily employed at the Admiralty, Whitehall, and other places,—It is conjectured this repair is for the more speedy communication of intelligence during his Majesty's absence on the Continent.

INTERESTING TO MARINERS.—A Bahama paper of 25th July states, that the survey of the Gulf stream has been completed, and that a new chart is prepared to be transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty. It is said that the errors of all the old charts on the most prominent points of the Gulf passage have been the cause of so many vessels getting on the Florida reef.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A female, aged upwards of seventy years, has resided for a considerable time in a small house, at Cambridge heath, Hackney-road. She kept no servant, associated with none of her neighbours, and the only inmate was a favourite cat. Her doors and windows were constantly kept secured, and the signal of the milk man, or any one applying for admission, was throwing a stone against the door or window. A neighbour's daughter was in the habit of going every morning to procure her water, but on Monday, after repeated signals, she could get no go entrance: The girl went for her mother, and with a diamond ring they cut a pane of glass, got admission, and proceeded up stairs. There they found the old lady, by the side of her bed, with her clothes on, and a small piece of cat's meat in her hand. They soon discovered that she was dead. It is supposed she died of apoplexy, as no marks of violence appeared, nor was any of the property disturbed. From the abstemious manner of her living it was supposed her circumstances were very limited; but, on examining her drawers, stock receipts and Government securities were found to the amount of near *One hundred thousand pounds*! She always declared she would make no will, for "the King" should have *all her money*. Every search has been made, but no will found. Her sister died a few years ago and left her 7000*l.* which it now seems she at first declined, saying she was not in want of money. No relative has yet appeared; she was a maiden lady, and her name *Sarah Bond*.—On Thursday a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body. The principal evidence was the female servant of Mr. Ashley, the next door neighbour, and landlord of the deceased. She made exactly the same statement, as we have already detailed, respecting the finding the deceased dead in the bed-room. Nothing further was elicited, and the Jury, after a short consultation, returned verdict, *Died by the visitation of God*.—Mr. Ashley was asked if there not a great quantity of property found in the house, which he answered in the affirmative, and that he should immediately advertise it, in order to discover if there was any legal claimant.

OCTOBER 8.

DANGEROUS STATE OF SPAIN AS RESPECTS HER POLITICAL INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

We have lately abstained from any mention of the affairs of Spain, lest, on the one hand, we should appear to give encouragement to principles certainly there carried into excess, and lest, on the other, we should seem to take part with her late feeble and despotic Government;—feeble, as to the protection of person and property; and despotic, inasmuch as the will of the King, and the power and influence of the Nobility, occupied the place of law. An event has now occurred of so serious a nature, as to render it necessary to terminate this forbearance. Our readers will learn with some surprise, that England and Spain are upon the eve of a state of things very little short of actual war; and that a feather, almost, may turn the scale either way.

This affair is briefly as follows:—In a Spanish Paper, called the Regulator, appeared in tenor the following paragraph. It is affirmed, that his Britannic Majesty, George the Fourth, will do himself the honour of taking a second wife in his present journey to the Continent; and that this lady will be chosen from one of the German Courts,—perhaps the youngest Princess of the Austrian house of Esterhazy,—a young lady of the age of eighteen years, and therefore extremely well suited to the more mature years of his British Majesty, now in his sixtieth year. The Paper then goes on to add, "that this news can excite no surprise, since there are persons to whom all crimes are permitted, and who, though the object of general execration, nevertheless enjoy all the favours of fortune, if remorse do not assail them at every hour and every minute of the day; and if they are permitted to enjoy the fruits of their misdeeds." Immediately upon the publication of this atrocious libel, the British Ambassador applied to the Spanish Government, and demanded, as he had a good right to demand, the punishment of the libeller. The Spanish Government ordered the prosecution of the Editor and the Printer; but the Grand Jury, or what is tantamount to it in the Spanish Administration of Justice, threw out, as we should term it, the bill, endorsing upon the back of it that they saw no matter of prosecution in the act alleged. The British Minister, therefore, and the powerful Monarch whom he represents, have received no satisfaction for this atrocious insult, and, so far as Spain and her Government are concerned, have no explanation or satisfaction to expect for one of the most abominable libels in modern times.

Under these circumstances, the question is, what are the rights of our Government, and what our duty.

As respects the question of right, it will immediately appear by familiar illustration. Suppose the servants or children of our neighbours insult us, what are our manifest rights and duty? In the first place, it is our duty, from courtesy, to apply to the master and father of the family, and to require the necessary satisfaction for the past, and restriction for the future from him. If he refuse, or if he state that such is the condition of his family that he has no longer the power of correcting or controlling them, we have then the right of taking the matter into our own hands; and, if it should be within our power, to administer the necessary correction, or force the due satisfaction, for ourselves. The question is precisely the same in the intercourse of nations. It is our duty to apply, as we have done, to the Government itself in the first instance; and it is our right, upon the refusal or imbecility of such Government, to take the matter into our own hands and putting the Government out of view, deal at once with the people. There can be no question, therefore as to the right in this case. The only question is, is it humanity as regards the Spanish people, and is it prudent as respects our own situation.

To this we answer, that however atrocious are the insult and the libel, we think a great degree of consideration is due to the present condition of the Spanish people, and that as concerns even their interests only, it would be a defect of humanity to punish them with such an infliction as a general war (for any war would be general), for the excesses of a popular writer. We think, moreover, that much is to be allowed for the nature of the subject-matter of the libel, and for the delusions which have spread from England to foreign nations upon this subject. It is not too much to say, that the people of England are themselves very disproportionately and strangely divided upon the business of the late Queen, and that the majority of the people, in number at least, believe her to have been innocent, and therefore hardly treated.

But with such opinions at home, is it a reasonable subject of surprise, that a greater degree of error should spread abroad, and that foreign writers, in such a country as Spain, should express themselves as they think and feel.—We do not say this to diminish the feeling amongst ourselves for this atrocious libel, for atrocious it is, and most false in its subject-matter.—We say it only in answer to the argument that our national honour is called upon to resent it by national war.—With every due respect for the character of the King, and for the infamous falsehoods intimated in the libel, we do not assent for a moment to this proposition. It is a libel, but a libel which one may well pass over—a libel which in no degree involves our national honour under the known state of opinions and feelings amongst ourselves.—We do not say, that these feelings & opinions are not erroneous, we believe them ourselves to be so & we have often stated our opinion upon the subject; but still they do exist; still this division of sentiment upon the guilt or innocence of the Queen exists amongst us; the grossest part of the libel is that which imputes to his Majesty, or which insinuates it, that he himself did not partake in the errors of his subjects; but that, knowing her to be innocent, knowing that all the allegations were false, he instituted the proceedings against her for the purpose of oppressing and being rid of her. But no one can have a right to say this. Difference may and will exist, and upon this subject does exist almost in the members of the same family, and, therefore, is an honest and a venial difference.—But, in a matter of this kind, no one can have a right so far to assume his own judgment to be the true conclusion, as to impute such an atrocious degree of villainy to those who have thought differently, and who have acted upon such an opinion. As respects the question of prudence, there cannot be the doubt of a moment that our present state is not a condition for war, and for such a cause.

The harvest is now drawing to a close, and although the crops have suffered from unfavorable weather, the loss is trivial in comparison with what was lately anticipated.

Many intelligent farmers are of opinion that the harvest will turn out to be an average crop throughout England. France and the Netherlands have had an abundant harvest; and the stores of the latter country, the most fertile in the west of Europe, are described to be overflowing with grain.

A letter from Smyrna, dated the 20th August, has been received, which mentions a fact of great importance, if its truth can be relied on. It states, that the amnesty of the Turkish Sultan had been communicated to the Greek fleet in the Archipelago, and that many of their ships had determined to accept it, and to abandon the contest. This information was given at Smyrna by a small French vessel of war, the master of which declared that he had met several of the ships of war returning to their respective ports to disarm.

Letters dated the 4th ult. have been received from Odessa, but still without finally determining the question of peace or war. No doubt is however, entertained of the amicable termination of the difference between Russia and the Porte. The appointment of another Ambassador to Constantinople, it is supposed, will be the mode in which the pacific views of the Emperor Alexander will be manifested to Europe.—A letter from Leghorn of the 18th September states, that vessels which left Constantinople the 16th, 18th, 20th, and 22d August, and reached Genoa and Leghorn at different times, all agreed in their accounts of a complete naval victory having been gained by the Greeks over the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleet.

At Monte Video a revolution of an important nature has occurred, that province having declared itself a portion of the Brazils. An assembly of the representatives of the people was called on the 15th of July, to consider that step, or the alternative of establishing an independent government. They chose to become a province of Brazil, but on what terms is not distinctly stated. It is mentioned as one indispensable condition, that 6 000 European troops shall be maintained for their protection.

Several Clerks in the Bank of England, not included in the original list of reduction, have petitioned to be discharged upon similar terms. The number of applicants on Friday amounted to twenty, and several others are expected to follow the example. It is presumed that a like system will be adopted in the East India House and several other public offices.

The foreign papers, both French and German, contain various allusions to his Majesty's visit. It is observable, that the consorts of some of the reigning Princes of Germany, with the Princesses their daughters, are bearing upon various points of his Majesty's route from Brussels to Hanover, with views too obvious to require explanation. Some of the young ladies are described as well calculated to make an impression where it is their purpose to please. The young Princess of Hesse is the most frequently alluded to.

MRS. SARAH BOND.—The death of this eccentric woman, which we announced in our paper of last week, has created a great sensation in the neighbourhood where she lived, among such of her own sex as now and then could get a bird's eye glimpse of her while living; one laments that she was not so fortunate as to have proffered her services; another that she had not offered to make her bed, and assist her in her domestic arrangements, &c. so as to have had a *chance* of coming in for some part of her immense wealth. From what we have been able to collect, we are of opinion that none of these kind services would have been requited in the way these [illegible] she always professed a [illegible] to both sexes. The men she [illegible] "beasts," and the women "much worse." It is rather singular that this woman, who died last Sunday se'nnight, should still remain unburied. The body has been placed in a [illegible] coffin, and the report is, that no interment can take place until the approbation of the Lord Chancellor is obtained. In the year 1819, it is said she had 30,000*l.* in the funds, and the same year she had 15 000*l.* left her; at that time she had sunk 12,000*l* for a proportionate life annuity. Living in so abstemious a manner, no doubt the interest and compound interest of all her money has ever since been accumulating. Every endeavour has been used to trace her connexions, but all at present have been unavailing.

LLOYD'S LIST.

TUESDAY Oct. 2

The Hyperion, Norfor, arrived in the river from Bombay, fell in with on the 23d off the Cape de Verds, a ship and a brig, and was informed that they were part of Lord Cochrane's squadron, on a cruize.

LONDON [illegible] Oct. 5.

Cotton.—The [illegible] since our last consist of—900 [illegible] to bond—100 Surat, 6¾d. a 8d, [illegible] Madras, 7¾ t. in bond—960 Pernambuco [illegible] a 12¼d. in bond—227 Demerara and Berbice, 9¾d. a 12¼d. duty paid.—6. Grenada, 10¼d. duty paid.—The arrivals from the 28th of September, to the 4th of October inclusive:—Bombay, 3,286.—Madras, 150.—Jamaica, 207.—Barbice, 84.—This market is quiet, on account of the Indiff sale next week: the prices are little varied. The accounts from Liverpool this morning state that market steady, but not much business doing.

INDIGO.—The sale has finished at the India House; the Java Indigo has sold 5d. [illegible] than last sale, the consuming [illegible] advance of 1s. a 1s. 3d.

We understand that [illegible] circumstances have occurred in the [illegible] journey towards his Hanoverian [illegible] later, and particularly in that part of [illegible] which [illegible] the Kingdom of the [illegible] undoubted [illegible]

Continued in [illegible]

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Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1822.

Continued from the last page Supt.

reception of his Majesty throughout the kingdom of the Netherlands has not been such as t afford any satisfaction to his feelings. It is adde that with the exception of the constituted authorities, and the immediate Court of the King of the Netherlan s, the people of Brussels received his Majesty with the most marked coolness; and that nothing of the nature of welcome or public pleasure was heard upon the occasion of his Majesty's entry. Upon the observation of the public feeling, and upon the failure of all attempts to correct it, the ministers of the King of the Netherlands, in order to prevent still more unpleasant consequences, are believed to have taken due precautions that nothing of the kind should occur at the theatre; and with this purpose the theatre was, as it is termed, packed, in order that his Britannic Majesty might be there received in a manner more honourable to his dignity. To render this precaution still more availing, due care was taken that the most popular portion of the Dutch Royal Family should attend. These means were successful. Upon the appearance of the Queen and the young Prince of Orange, if not upon that of his Britannic Majesty, the whole audience gave the customary tribute of rising; and as the orchestra, according to the order of the Court then struck up the English anthem, the whole passed away as it had been wished. It was impossible, however, to conceal from his Majesty that his reception has not been marked with a popular welcome.

The question which here naturally suggests itself is, whence is this cold, if not adverse feeling in the Dutch and German people towards a Protestant king, and a king of the popular qualities of his British Majesty. We understand, that the answer to this question is but too easy. Throughout the Continent, as well as throughout a great portion of his Majesty's own dominions, there prevails an opinion, that the late Queen was in most respects innocent; and that, whether innocent or guilty, his Majesty's conduct towards her was not altogether consistent with his moral duties. The Dutch and the Germans participate in good portion in the grave character and feelings of the English themselves; they are a moral and religious people; and the opinion of the character of the King of England is not such as would recommend him to their warm and hospitable reception.

The intended new bridge over the Thames, from Windsor to Eton, is, by the contract, to be finished by November 1822.

THE KING.

[LATEST INTELLIGENCE]

FRANKFORT, SEPTEMBER 29.

The King of England has invited the Dowager Queen of Wirtemberg, her Royal Highness the Landgravine of Hesse-Homburg, the Landgrave, her consort, and her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, to meet him at Hanover. The Landgravine will set out next week: the Prince will follow soon after. It is not certain that the health of the Dowager Queen of Wirtemberg will enable her to undertake the journey.

BRUSSELS, SEPTEMBER 30.

All the preparations were made this morning for the departure of King George IV. when a slight indisposion felt by his Majesty induced him to defer his departure until to-morrow morning. It is expected, notwithstanding, that he will be present with the Royal Family this night at the spectacle at the Park theatre, the front of which will be illuminated with coloured lamps, as on the preceding nights.

In the morning their Royal Highness the young Princes, sons of the Prince of Orange, visited the King of England at his hotel.

If accounts received from a good source are to be credited, his Majesty will pay us a second visit on his return from Hanover. It is not supposed he will visit Vienna or Paris.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.

In addition to the particulars on this subject, given in a preceding part of our paper, we now place before our readers, for the first time, the correspondence between the Duke of York, and Sir R. Wilson, wherein the former announces the fact of that gallant officer's removal from the service, and the latter respectfully impugns the grounds of it.

Horse Guards, Sept 15, 1821.

Sir,—I have it in command from his Majesty, to inform you, that his Majesty, has no further occasion for your service.

I am Sir, yours,
FREDERICK Commander in Chief.

To Sir R. Wilson, M. P.

No. 2.—ANSWER

SIR—The letter of your Royal Highness, dated the 15th of Sept. was delivered into my hands this morning by his Excellency Sir Charles Stuart. After the interview I had with Sir Herbert Taylor, your Royal Highness's Secretary, on the morning of the 21st of August in which I stated my personal desire to meet and challenge inquiry into the calumnies and misrepresentations notoriously circulated, together with the motives of my forbearance, until officially called upon, from giving in my statement of the conduct I felt it my duty to pursue on the 14th ult. when attending the funeral procession of her late Majesty, I could not but be greatly astonished to find that the newspaper statements of my dismissal from the service, without any inquiry or previous communication of alleged charges thus officially confirmed. But I still appeal with confidence to his Majesty's sense of justice, that he will grant my application for the institution of some military court before which I may have an opportunity to vindicate myself and prove the falsehood of those accusations, whatever they may be, which have disposed his Majesty to remove me from an army in which I have served twenty-nine years, and in which I have purchased every commission, with the exception of the junior one. I await at Paris your Royal Highness's answer but shall ready to appear before any court inquiry for court-martial, at the earliest notice.

I have the honour to be,
Your Royal Highness's obedient servant,
Paris, Sept. 20, 1821. ROBERT WILSON.

MAJOR ANDRE.—The remains of Major Andre reached Portsmouth on Wednesday last, in the Phaeton frigate, Capt. W. A. Montagu, last from Halifax, having made the passage in the very short period of 18 days. The remains, which were placed in a sarcophagus, prepared at New York for that purpose, were brought from thence on board an English packet, which arrived at Halifax just before the departure of the Pearon' They have not yet been landed. It is understood that they are consigned to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and that their being sent to England is in compliance with the request of the family of Major Andre.

THE COURIER.

OCTOBER 8.

The Alligator, of 28 guns, which was lately built at Cochin China, of teak wood, Captain Wilkie, arrived on Friday at Portsmouth, from Madras, named with invalids from the squadron under Sir Henry Blackwood, with a party of the 73d regiment, doing duty as marines. His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir T. Hislop, G. C. B., Governor of Madras, with Captain Wood, and Lieutenant Van Buerb, came passengers.

THE KING.

When the yacht was endeavouring to double the Lands End (on the return from Ireland) the weather was terrific; it blew a hurricane, and seemed setting in. Sir Charles Paget told the King that he would not be answerable for the consequences of persevering.—His Majesty said, "Paget, do nothing but what is right; act as you would do if I were not here."

In altering the course to run for Milford, a thick fog came on, and it was impossible to see a ship's length; the gale encreased, and Sir Charles, naturally anxious in having a charge so precious in his care as our beloved King, again felt it his duty to state the danger in which he thought the vessel. His Majesty received the communication with the greatest coolness, and again desired him not to think about him.

Still the weather grew worse, and while the yacht was under bare poles, or nearly so, a sea struck her wheel, and unshipped her tiller ropes; to any person acquainted with nautical matters this occurence, in a storm, needs no remark; and Sir Charles felt it is duty (not able himself to quit the deck) to dispatch an officer to report the accident to the King. "Tell Paget," said the Monarch, "that I am quite satisfied in having a gallant and skilful officers, and as active a crew as Europe can produce—for the rest we must rely upon Providence."

Similar fortitude and presence of mind marked his Majesty's conduct in his short excursion to Calais: when the yacht arrived off that port, it was blowing hard, with a heavy sea running, the waves rolling in struck her on the weather side, and dashed furiously over her quarter-deck. It was reported, as Majesty's barge was not arrived, & no means of ensuring a safe landing were at hand, they must stand out to sea for the night. The King asked if there was no French boat; a French fishingboat was dancing before the yacht at the moment; the people offered their services. Sir Edmund Nagle and Sir Charles Paget (both experienced naval officers) wished to deter his Majesty from going, but he called to the Frenchmen in their own language, and asked them if they could carry him safe ashore; they affirmed that they could; upon which his Majesty, turning with a smile to his nautical attendants, said, "Come—I am quite sure you don't mind a ducking;" and instantly went down the side—they of course followed.

The boat having got entangled in somed ropes which were adrift, a sea completelye was hed the whole crew Sir. Char. Paget, alarm for the King, was about to seize the helm, when the King touching his arm, "Be quiet, my good friend, leave the Frenchmen to manage their own bota in their own way, and I'll be bound for them, they shall land us safe."

They however struck three time on the bar, & were very nearly swamped.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

OCTOBER 8, 1821.

3 per Cent Cons. 77⅜	5 per Cent 110⅜
India Bond 65 Pm.	Ex. Bills (£1000) 2 pm.
Cons. per Acct. 77¼	

MORNING POST,—OCTOBER 1.

MILITARY.

Changes ordered in the stations of Regiments, to return to England.

From Bengal.—7th Dragoons; 17th Foot; 24th ditto; 59th ditto.
From Madras.---34th Foot; 53d ditto.
From Bombay.---15th Dragoons; 65th ditto.
May be expected to arrive in England about the middle of the year 1823.
From the West Indies.---35th Foot; 61st do.
May be expected to arrive in January next.

TO GO OUT TO BENGAL.

From England.---16th Lancers; 13th Foot.—To embark at Gravesend in May 1822.
From the Cape.---38th Foot.
From England.---44th Foot.---To embark at Gravesend in May 1822.

TO GO TO MADRAS.

From England.---41st Foot.---To embark at Gravesend in May 1822.
From the Cape.---54th Foot.

TO GO TO BOMBAY.

From England.---4th Light Dragoons.---To embarked in December next.
From St. Helena.---20th Foot.

Captains Ryan and Beamish, Lieutenant Hammond, Ensigns Shaw and Moorson, and 50th privates, of the 31st, quartered at Belfast, are reduced, by the late General Order.

VARIETIES.

RUM JELLY.—Among the novelties of the Parisian circles, rum jelly has become an universal favourite. It is made in the following manner:—To a quart bottle of common white wine take a pound of sugar, which is to be reduced to a syrup, and clarified. Then take an ounce of isinglass, which put on the fire till it is thoroughly melted, pass it through a cloth, and mix it with the syrup half warm. When this mixture is nearly cold, pour it into the white wine, and stir it well, so as to mix it completely. Then add a spoonful, or a spoonful and a half (according to the strength which you desire to give to the jelly) of old Jamaica rum. Stir again this mixture, and pour it into the mould that it may take the shape in cooling which you design to give it, if intended as a *plat* for the table, or into glasses, if designed to be handed round at an evening party.

CURIOSITIES.—A well of extraordinary depth is now being sunk at his Majesty's cottage in Windsor Great Park. During the progress of the work, many curious minerals have been discovered; and at the depth 360 feet, several fossil remains, among which is a very perfect specimen of an oyster-shell, have been dug out. All this immense distance below the surface a very large tooth has also been found, which is in beautiful preservation. It is of double fangs, which are at presne about two inches long, but have been evidently broken off. The face of the tooth, which is of the sort denominated a grinder, is about one inch and a half long by one inch wide. It is of a dark brown colour, and bears a fine polish. At the same depth was found a horny substance, sometihng like the beak of a small bird.

The alabaster sarcophagus found in the new tomb at Thebes was deposited on Wednesday in the British Museum, by order of Henry Salt, Esq., his Majesty's Consul General in Egypt.

TWENTY-SIXTH CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

11th Day's Drawing; Monday, February 11, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 5459 Prize of 1000 Rupees.
Nos. 2968 and 4808 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos, 246 1731 1790 2467 2605 3558 3948 3996 4457 4797 4860 5019 & 5548 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

Twelfth-Day's Drawing Tuesday, February 12, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 3477 Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
No. 1875 Prizes of 10,000 Rupees.
No. 90 Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
Nos. 150 667 2843 and 5900 Prizes of 500 Rupees. each.
Nos. 80 693 733 1166 1481 1948 2145 3543 3554 3724 4227 4733 5395 5538 5756 6028 and 6079 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

Thirteenth Day's Drawing, Thursday, February 14th 1821.

PRIZES.

No. 4615 Prize of 40,000 Rupees.
No. 3337 and 3613 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 215 827 890 1615 1983 2420 2508 3068 3158 3189 3863 3993 3964 4054 4760 4785 5731 and 6249 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

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